

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VI.—NEW SERIES, No. 42.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1846.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

#### No. I.

#### PROPOSALS SUBMITTED.

THE brief interval of quiet placed at our disposal by the Parliamentary recess asks improvement. The current of events glides on so noiselessly as scarcely to attract attention, much less repay it. The moment is favourable, therefore, for giving to thought a somewhat higher range than common, and for elevating it to that region of abstractions in which it may exercise and strengthen all its powers. Start not, gentle reader, at the bare proposal, as though it involved unprofitable labour! We are not likely to lose sight of earth, or earth's affairs. Our object is exclusively practical. For when bustle has done its worst to brand reflection as an idler, and the silent musings of philosophy have been classed with the day-dreams of a fretful fancy, it remains true that deeds are but thoughts embodied, and that those minds which most accustom themselves to converse with the *spirit* of things, do most towards supplying the material out of which constructiveness fashions its several designs.

Why look so coldly on abstractions? Why deem that time mis-spent which is not occupied immediately with the *doing* of things? What we see around us—the actual, the tangible, the real—is nothing more than the bodily form in which there dwells a living soul—and the visible or appreciable qualities of the one constitute the countenance which is intended to give expression to the other. In all that relates to human action, especially, wisdom prompts us to acquaint ourselves as intimately as possible with the germ of which it is the external development; and it holds good in every department of morals, that clear thoughts must precede right practice.

But courage! Our task is not quite so abstract as the foregoing observations may seem to imply. We propose, it is true, to look at willinghood—voluntaryism we take to be a detestable term—in its essence, but only so far as it may enable us to mark the deviations from it in practice which so utterly mislead the public as to its real nature. Many are the proceedings which pass among Dissenters as appropriate forms of willinghood, which, when closely scrutinised, turn out to be only compulsion in disguise. Some of these it will be our aim to catch and strip, that all men may see of what ilk they are. We are jealous of the dignity of true willinghood. We thoroughly begrudge the homage paid to pretenders who have assumed its name; and we believe we cannot do better service, whilst the public mind is comparatively disengaged, than by tracing out the various channels in which willinghood, if undisturbed in its course, will naturally run.

We can readily apprehend that such a series of papers will be devoid of all attraction for some who yet glory in calling themselves Dissenters. With them it is more praiseworthy to be true to "the cause," than true to truth. Everything supposed to reflect their minds, they would have described *couleur de rose*. The robe of their system, they wish it to be believed, is seamless—of one consistent piece, colour, and texture. The close examination of it which results in the detection of thin places or unsightly patches, they can account for only on the score of treachery or malice. Like the vendor of flawed crockery ware, they appear to think that it is their business to conceal rather than to point out cracks. They forget that silence may lie as unequivocally as can falsehood—that paint and putty, quiet as they are, may do a world of roguery—and that to be as we ought to be, is, for our own sake, as well as that of others, far better than merely to appear so. Soundness is preferable to comeliness—but, in fact, the first always implies the last.

Yet do we hope that our labours in this direction will be cordially accepted by not a few amongst us.

There is growing up, we would fain hope, out of the decay of ecclesiastical conventionalisms, a school of men whose desire it is to see all things, even those which lie on their own door-stone, just as they are, neither better nor worse—who believe no party to have a monopoly of truth, and none to be wholly destitute of it—who are equally concerned to get rid of what is wrong among themselves as to set others right—who pin their faith to the sleeve of no system, but wish to deal with every system as they find it—who regard the world as deeply interested in right thinking, true speaking, and honest acting, in every department of its multifarious concerns—and with whom theories are in esteem only as they are reduced to practice, and rules are valuable only as they are uniformly operative. To such we are especially anxious to commend these successive papers. They will know how to discriminate between the use and the abuse of our remarks, and will not suspect us, in looking towards reform, to mean nothing less than violent revolution.

It may be, also, that the self-supposed and self-avowed opponents of willinghood, may pick some useful thoughts out of this projected series of observations. Under the spell of strange delusions, they often tilt at windmills, supposing them to be veritable giants. Their mistake, we own, is not unnatural—but, then, it leads to a vast amount of fruitless controversy. Nor is this all. Not seldom, the evils at which they let fly their shafts of ridicule, or hurl their heavier bolts of condemnation, are, in reality, their own cherished principles in disguise. We think it would be well for them to know what willinghood is and what it is not—the forms in which it lives, and the forms which extinguish its vitality—when and where it is certainly present, and active, and when and where it neither has been nor can be. The knowledge will save them many a bootless encounter, and will spare them many an occasion for exclaiming with Richard,—

"I think there be six Richmonds in the field;  
Five have I slain to-day instead of him."

We can propose, indeed, to those of our readers who will consent to accompany us, very little in the shape of positive novelty. Yet the path along which we intend to move is not much frequented. Party spirit and conventional zeal have choked up its avenues. We have no other motive for our determination to explore it than a sincere wish to clear the doctrine of willinghood from some unmerited imputations, to explain its essential characteristics, and, by this means, to commend it to many minds who, through misapprehension, have contemptuously rejected it. We set about our task, resolved to

"Nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down aught in malice."

We have no quarrel with men, but with systems. We have no desire to irritate, but to convince and to persuade. Amongst the professors of the voluntary principle, inconsistencies of practice too clearly indicate that its nature and requirements are not fully understood—that too often, where trusted, it is trusted from habit, rather than from an intelligent conviction of its efficiency—and that, where custom permits, it is practically set at naught. It will be our design to show that every deviation from it in ecclesiastical affairs is an evil to be deplored—and that, amongst Dissenters themselves, there is room for improvement.

#### CHURCH-RATE LAW.

A CHELTENHAM correspondent submits several queries relative to the law of church-rates, which, with the answers (kindly furnished by a high legal authority), we subjoin at length, as they may be useful to other parties.

Who are the persons qualified to vote according to "Sturges Bourne's Vestry Act"? Whether all those persons on the rate-book of the relief of the poor, those from whom the rate has been demanded personally by the collector, or those solely who have paid the last poor-rate?

Under the 58 George III., c. 59, Sturges Bourne's Act, amended by 59 George III., c. 85; all persons are entitled to vote who are assessed for the relief of the poor. The demand on the church doors is not sufficient.

Is a Churchwarden bound by law, in case the vestry refuse to make a rate, to supply funds for the repairs, or other expenses on the church?

A Churchwarden is not bound by law, in case the vestry refuse, to make a rate to supply funds for repairs or other expenses; but he must not be the cause

of the parishioners' refusal to make a rate; i. e., he must call them together for the purpose of submitting the question to them.

Is a Churchwarden in a situation to enforce portion of a rate made during the period of the office of his predecessors?

The rate can be enforced by the succeeding Churchwardens.

If a person be elected as Churchwarden, in case he should refuse to be sworn, is the other person appointed by the clergyman in a situation to perform all the duties of the office—or can the officers last elected perform the duties?

The Churchwardens last elected can perform the duties of the office until their successors are sworn in.

**VOLUNTARY CHURCH MEETING, EDINBURGH.**—A social meeting of Dissenters was held in the Temperance Hotel, Nicolson-street, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the present state of the Voluntary Church cause, and to concert such measures as might be deemed expedient for effecting a more complete organisation of its friends, and for calling the attention of the public more prominently to the importance of this question. The chair was occupied by the Rev. William Bruce, president of the Voluntary Church Society, who, in the course of some very judicious remarks, said that the time was evidently come when a more decided movement should be made in Scotland in favour of Voluntary Church principles, and that he was gratified to know that his brethren, at a meeting held on the previous evening, had resolved to take this matter into earnest consideration. The Rev. James Robertson, Portsborough, then gave a most interesting narrative of the state of religion, education, and the Voluntary question, in Nova Scotia and Canada—places which he had lately visited. The Voluntary question had been exciting great attention in Canada, and particularly in Toronto, in consequence of a Synod sermon, delivered by Dr. Burns, late of Paisley, in which he denounced the voluntary principle as essentially infidel, and sufficient, if it was carried into full operation, "to make angels weep and devils exult." Mr. Robertson said, that while in Upper Canada he had addressed several public meetings on the voluntary question, and that everywhere he found a strong desire existing to obtain fuller information on this subject, and therefore he recommended the propriety of sending to that country, from time to time, such voluntary church publications as could readily be obtained. The meeting, which was well attended, seemed unanimously of opinion that the time was come for making renewed exertions to spread the principles of voluntaryism, and for putting forth every effort to abolish all state endowments for the support of religion.—*Scotsman*.

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—BILDESTONE.**—A meeting was convened on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 24th, in the Baptist chapel, Bildestone, to hear an address by John Kingsley, Esq., A.B., on the evils of church establishments, especially our own, on all classes of the people. At six o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Palmer, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, author of "The Dissenter's Text Book," and other works, who, after having made some pertinent and suitable observations on the subject generally, introduced Mr. Kingsley to the assembly. The lecturer delivered a very admirable and eloquent address on the great topics involved in the question of religious establishments, showing very lucidly that the evils he dilated on were not merely incidental, but were essentially identified with the system itself. The people were very highly gratified; and, although the speaker addressed them for nearly, if not quite, two hours, the attention and interest never flagged. It is confidently hoped that beneficial results will follow. The attendance was good, and certainly the house would have been crowded to excess but for the very unfavourable state of the weather, it having rained heavily the greater part of the day.

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—HARWICH.**—On Monday evening, Sept. 21st, J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., delivered a lecture in the Independent chapel, upon the Unjust and Unscriptural Union of Church and State. He was introduced by Mr. Hirdle, the venerable pastor of the chapel. The place was well filled, and the audience seemed very much delighted in hearing the striking and impressive arguments used by the speaker, who clearly showed that the union was productive of a vast amount of evil. Several persons became members of the Association.



## THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

DR. DAVIDSON, of the Lancashire Independent College, has withdrawn from the Evangelical Alliance, on the ground of the exclusiveness of its "Doctrinal Basis."

In one of its propositions (says the Dr.) statements are made by which the Friends, and many of the Plymouth Brethren, are excluded; in the other, the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked, is propounded. My objection to these propositions is, that they exclude many Christians. It is not difficult to foretell the reception which the clause relating to the everlasting punishment of the wicked will meet with among a number of thinking men in this country. In Germany, all the leading evangelical clergy and people, with the exception of Hengstenberg, and perhaps Tholuck, will not adopt it. Such men as Neander, Nitzsch, Julius Müller, Ullmann, Kücke, Bleek, &c., reject it, if I am not greatly mistaken; and thousands of pious Germans do the same. I object, therefore, to these two propositions, on the ground of their exclusiveness. In my opinion, they shut out from the Association men whom God will not shut out from heaven. They would have excluded such men as John Foster and John Milton; and they do exclude Mr. Gurney and Dr. Neander. I am not willing, then, to take any share of the responsibility that must attach to the Conference in laying down a basis necessarily excluding any Christian man, and even large numbers of the pious. The Almighty has drawn no line in the Scriptures by which poor humanity might ascertain the amount of doctrine to be believed in order to salvation.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Evangelical Alliance was held in the Free-trade hall, Manchester, on Friday evening week, for the purpose of stating the results of the recent conference in London, and of receiving brethren from the continent of Europe and America previously to their return home. The chair was taken by James Heald, Esq., and the auditory was addressed by Messrs. G. Osborne and W. W. Ewbank, of Liverpool; Dr. Liefchild, of London; Professor Monod and Dr. Cox, of New York; Dr. Vaughan, Mr. Clarke, of Washington, and other gentlemen.

## MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

Last Monday morning, the 21st inst., the American ministers and brethren who had come across the Atlantic to be present at the recent formation of the Evangelical Alliance in London, and who took their departure in the Great Britain steamer, for their own country, on Tuesday, were entertained by the Liverpool members and friends of the Alliance at a public breakfast, at the Music-hall, Bold-street. About 700 persons were present, including the following ministers:—Dr. Byrth, rector of Wallasey; Mr. W. W. Ewbank, incumbent of St. George's, Everton, and Mr. J. Cordeaux, minister of St. Silas's, Pembroke-place; Mr. J. Welsh, of the Free Church of Scotland; Mr. John Todd Brown, of the Church of Scotland; Mr. Graham, of the Scotch Secession Church; Mr. Birrell, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Edwards, of the Baptist Church; Mr. Wylie, of the Scotch Baptist Church; Dr. Massie, of Manchester; Mr. Massie, of Newton, Mr. Rogers, of Prescott, Mr. John Kelly, and Mr. Appleford, of the Independent Church; Mr. Rees, of the Welsh Baptist Church; &c., &c. Alexander Dunlop, Esq., presided. Dr. Byrth made a long valedictory address to the American brethren, and was followed by Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, who defended his views on the subject of American slavery in a long and energetic speech. The following is an extract on the subject:—

Sir, I do not think that, upon that subject, there is one of us Americans who has caught a new idea in England. I like the gush of pious humanity which I have seen in this island; do you think I regret it? I do not see how you could have better shown your hatred of slavery; but you have not advanced one argument against it which we have not already recognised as true. The question, Mr. Chairman, is not with us: we settled it long ago. My great-grandfather settled it before Wilberforce ever spoke upon it. My father and mother taught me the anti-slavery doctrine from my earliest youth, and I have never doubted the truth of it [cheers]. The question, however, in America is just this—What are the best means to be employed? and our motto is, "Wisdom is profitable to direct." What are the best means which Christians are to use for the achievement of that great end—the removal from our country and from the world—that is, the whole Christian world—of that stain to humanity—slavery? That is the whole question. We ought not to do evil that good may come: ought we? If any of you should entertain a doubt upon that, I tell you, I would rather die than doubt it for a moment. God himself never did evil that good might come; and he will never, and he does not allow us. We must seek good ends by good means. Now, there are some persons in America who would have a way of doing this thing—the removal of slavery—with which we of the Evangelical Alliance cannot agree. Not that I have ever changed my principles; for if I know myself I can never change my principles, except from strength to strength [applause]. If I am not the friend of the black man and the red man as well as the brown man, the tawney, and the white, then I am not the friend of man at all, and I am not the friend of Christ, who died for all men [cheers]. I am happy to tell you, what I believe is not thoroughly known in England, that fifteen states of the north out of thirty—and with more of them deeply mortgaged to freedom—are free at this moment; and the movement in favour of Anti-slavery will still be forward! forward! forward! in favour of freedom. Did you ever hear of the chariot of the sun rolling backward? You will hear of that, in my opinion, before you ever hear of a free state in America becoming again a slave state [hear, hear]. And, upon the borders, we see five other states in a state of transition; and I believe the state of Kentucky would have been a free state at this moment if it had not been for some unscrupulous, exasperating influences, which just made the slave-masters mad when they ought to have been convinced. Twice in their Legislature was this question moved,—Let us call a Convention and alter the constitution, and make freedom and Kentucky commensurate. After great debates their votes were 68 to 67—67 for, and 68 against; and those who were against it never said they wanted to eternalize slavery. They only wished the question to be postponed to a more favourable period. They are determined that slavery shall not last long in that state [hear, hear]. As to Missouri, as to Western Virginia, as to Maryland, and as to Delaware, where there are very few slaves, the question of anti-slavery is fast gaining ground. In the state of Maryland, the amount of property sacrificed

in the slaves that had been set free amounted to more than the British Parliament voted to slaveholders when it made the colonial dependencies free, and if the aggregate amount sacrificed by all the free states were made known, it would astonish them. He contended that the way to abolish slavery was to win over the masters by kind arguments; and any measures, the tendency of which would be to produce bloodshed, would be opposed to the interests of the slaves, and to the interests of Christ and conscience. All the men who came from America to join in the formation of the Evangelical Alliance, representing twelve or thirteen denominations of Christians—all voted alike on this subject; and if any man dared to say that they were pro-slavery men in the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, he said before his Maker and before them all—it is a lie [cheers]. He knew what pro-slavery was, and never advocated pro-slavery doctrines there. They meant to use the influence of the Evangelical Alliance in America, which he believed would be fortunate for doing away with slavery.

## MEETING AT NORWICH.

A public meeting was held on Friday last, in St. Andrew's-hall, Norwich, for the purpose of explaining the principles of this new institution. The attendance was large and respectable. Sir E. N. Buxton occupied the chair. On the platform were Mr. M. M. Clark (United States), and Mr. E. Frazer (West Indies), both men of colour; Messrs. A. D. Campbell (Secretary of the Alliance), E. Bickersteth, T. Clowes, J. Alexander, W. Brock, C. Day, T. Scott, J. Kempster, C. Cooke, J. Cozens, and J. Prentis, ministers; A. Johnson, J. Venning, T. Bignold, J. Townley, Esqrs., &c.

The CHAIRMAN, after some prefatory remarks, observed that he had not yet joined the Alliance. His reason for not joining it had been that it appeared to him that the best Evangelical Alliance was such an institution as the Bible Society, or the Tract Society, or the City Mission Society, of which he himself was treasurer. It appeared that, if Christians could unite at all, they could unite for such practical objects as those institutions had in view. Nevertheless, he confessed he came there with a feeling of regret that he had not hitherto become a member of the Alliance [hear]. If the professed object of the institution could be attained, namely, the true union of Christians—not merely a platform union [hear]—it would be a most glorious achievement. It had been urged, and perhaps with some truth, that there would be a great difficulty in carrying out this object, that many true Christians would refuse to join them, and that many who did join would still continue that spirit of opposition which the Society so much deprecated. Yet he trusted and believed that, if the Institution did not prevent all that they wished to avoid, it would nevertheless have a great tendency to unite people together, and to put an end to those ill feelings which they must all acknowledge to be a disgrace to their profession.

Mr. ALEXANDER, Independent minister, then addressed the meeting. There might, he said, be many specks on the disc of the Alliance, but with all its imperfections he had united himself to it. It did not profess to include all pious men, for it asserted the right of private judgment, which, of course, excluded Roman Catholics. There was also another principle asserted, which excluded the Society of Friends. He took it, however, as the first move in a right direction, and an attempt to make the terms of the Alliance as extensive as the terms of salvation. He hoped the Alliance would move step by step till it included all the members of Christ's mystical body.

Mr. E. BICKERSTETH, clergyman, followed. He did not wonder at his Evangelical brethren in the Church pausing; and he would state their difficulties frankly. They believed Evangelical principles to be the true principles of the Established Church, and conscientiously held them to be so; they were apprehensive that, by joining this Alliance, they would be opening the door to schism; but he contended that such a result would not follow—for one of the objects of the institution was to destroy divisions and promote brotherly love.

Mr. E. FRASER, minister, from the West Indies (a man of colour), expressed his approval of the Alliance, and considered it would be favourable to Christian missions; for while Christians were insisting on their differences at home, thousands of heathen were perishing abroad from want of the bread of life.

Mr. THOMAS CLOWES (Church clergyman), entered at some length into the principles of the Alliance. He entirely agreed with Mr. Bickersteth in avowing his attachment to that portion of the Church with which he was connected; but he maintained, that all its articles, homilies, and formularies had failed to make them one body. He avowed, there was more real union between his dear friend Mr. Alexander and himself, than there was between him and many ministers of that portion of the Church to which he belonged [loud applause]. He was ready to avow this before all the Bench of Bishops in the land [applause].

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL (Church clergyman), followed in the same strain, and answered various objections to the Alliance.

Mr. M. M. CLARK, minister, from the United States (a man of colour), next addressed the meeting, and referred to what had transpired at the Conference respecting slavery, and defended the course the Conference had taken in rescinding a resolution respecting the exclusion of slave-owners from the Alliance. He stated, that in the district in America which he came from there were 1,000 slave-owners holding 7,000 slaves, and that a large number of these owners had belonged to various Christian Societies; and he considered it would be harsh and injudicious for the Alliance to unchristianise those slave-owners, especially as, by the law of the states, they could not emancipate their slaves. (The rev. gentleman was proceeding to argue that a slaveholder might continue at the same time to retain his title and claim to the privileges of a Christian, when he was interrupted by manifestations of disapprobation, and a voice exclaimed, "No apology for slavery.") The CHAIRMAN then called the speaker to order, who, after apologising, proceeded. He concluded by expressing his disapprobation of the course taken by his countryman, Mr. Garrison, in his wholesale condemnation of the course taken by the Alliance [hisses]. He sincerely begged pardon for that degeneration. He knew that the Alliance was capable of sustaining itself—that it had

ground enough whereon to argue without adverting to those circumstances.

Mr. WILLIAM BROCK, Baptist minister, asked if he might be allowed to ask Mr. Clark a few questions relative to some of his statements [applause].

The CHAIRMAN said he could not allow any question to be asked on the subject of slavery. That subject was quite incidental to the Alliance [hear]. They came there with an understanding that they were to have no discussion upon some points which might be very fairly discussed in the Alliance. He therefore thought that any questions that his friend had to ask, if they related to slavery, had better be asked another time.

Mr. Brock said he bowed to the decision of the Chairman, merely remarking that, as the matter had been mooted in the city, and mooted in connexion with the Evangelical Alliance, he should take a very early opportunity of setting the inhabitants of Norwich right on the question of American slavery. [This announcement was received with loud applause.]

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. C. COOKE, A. JOHNSTONE, Esq., and Mr. C. WODEHOUSE.

## CHURCH GAMEKEEPERS.

(From *Jerrold's Newspaper*.)

The Rev. W. Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Devon, like some others of the cloth, illustrates his Christian humility by keeping a gamekeeper. And W. Hayter, the armed protector of his reverence's hares, and partridges, and pheasants, has so keen a sense of the sacredness of his master's property, that, with double-barrelled gun, he also protects the clergyman's blackberries. As game is tabooed, the awful property of this son of the Church, so are blackberries in his plantations made forbidden fruit. To eat of them is to encounter the peril of death; for Marina H. Hicks, a girl of sixteen years of age, was twice fired at by the gamekeeper, and "two of the shots entered her person—one entering her thigh and one of her fingers." We quote the facts of the case, as reported in the *Plymouth Journal*:—

The complainant was the daughter of a person who rented land of the Rev. W. Radcliffe, and he occupies a portion of garden ground which abuts upon a plantation. It appears that between this piece of ground, so cultivated, and the plantation, there is no fence of any description, and, on September 4, the complainant thought it no harm to enter the plantation to gather blackberries. She had ascended some distance upon the incline, when the defendant made his appearance, and ordered her to start from that place. The poor girl was somewhat surprised at such a salutation, and she endeavoured to make the best of her way off from the place, and in her attempts to get away the defendant discharged one of the barrels of the gun at her, and though fortunately it did not take effect, he was not content with that. His intention was not to frighten her merely, for when she got further down the hill, he fired another barrel at her, and the consequence was, that two of the shots entered her person—one entering her thigh and the other one of her fingers. Fortunately for the defendant, the principal charge entered a tree near where the complainant was standing at the time, and a very large number of shots were found in that tree. At the investigation before the magistrates, Mr. Dupre, a surgeon, gave an opinion that the wound in the thigh was calculated to produce lameness from the shock given to the nervous system. The bench, after a long consultation, committed the prisoner for trial, but took bail for his appearance, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

Had the gamekeeper's skill been equal to his vigilance, Marina Hicks, for eating a parson's blackberries, might have given to the parson the employment of burying her. Supposing such a condescension on the part of the Rev. W. Radcliffe, we cannot with our best fancy picture to ourselves the sort of countenance with which the reverend gentleman would have said, "We give Thee hearty thanks, for that it hath pleased Thee to deliver this our sister out of the miseries of this sinful world." A sinful world, indeed; wherein to pick blackberries, is to peril life. A pretty garden of paradise—as laid out by a parson—the fruit of which is powder and shot.

We are told that we must make great allowances for the Church as Established by law, acting for, and in the name of Christianity. We know that we must look upon apostolic simplicity and self-denial as attributes of wondrous beauty; sustaining, glorifying, soul-saving. But yet, too lovely, too transcendental for the daily practice of real bishops and others in the flesh. The Church according to Christianity, is a simple Church, but the Church according to Act of Parliament, is a Church ornately endowed by the tender cares of creature-loving law. Hence, law, allowing the prettiness, nay, the extreme beauty of the picture of apostolic poverty, forbids its adoption by the dignitaries of Episcopacy. Scrip and staff, and gown of hair, and sandal shoon, are extremely beautiful; nay, something more, as seen through "the dim religious light" of time—but purple and fine linen, and coaches and four, harmonise better with all the practical purpose of prose Christianity: hence, although from time to time in a splenetic mood, we may be apt to compare the wealth of the present church with the wealth of the church of the tent-makers and fishermen,—we do not always laugh in the face of a man professing Christian humility at the rate of £30,000 per annum. And thus, with many, the greatness of the wealth makes the greatness of the Bishop. Every property qualification the better qualifies him by grace. His state, with some, is a part of his holiness. They see in his liveries, the proper trappings of his high condition; and hear in the rumbling of his carriage wheels the Hundredth Psalm.

We have had many instances to show that divers clergymen of the establishment are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" and assuredly this last instance of a clergyman delighting in a gamekeeper is, as Madame Tussaud says when she increases her waxen wonders, "A magnificent addition." The game-laws are the fearful source of wretchedness, and tyranny, and murder; and sorry are we to find a clergyman placing his enjoyments in a system that involves these horrors. The poet tells us that "Nero is an angler in the lake of darkness;" and we can imagine him, with a sort of grim composure, following his sport. But we will not—cannot—imagine a Christian clergyman taking a calm delight in the preservation of hares and pheasants, re-



flecting upon the agents and the means employed to preserve them. There is something in the notion that shocks us with a contrast, wretched, hypocritical.

**THE SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.**—We deeply regret to hear, that a doubt is expressed whether the Act of Parliament of 1836 will be at this moment carried into effect, by the establishment of the new see of Manchester, and the union of that of St. Asaph with Bangor. It is said, however, that the refusal of the Bishop of Bangor to accept the charge of St. Asaph seems to interpose a difficulty; and that, to obviate this, it is proposed to appoint a new Bishop of St. Asaph, who is engaged to take charge of both dioceses whenever Bangor shall fall vacant.—*Morning Herald.*

**PERSECUTION IN HOLLAND.**—ILLUSTRATION OF STATE-CHURCHISM.—The aspect of things in Holland, religiously considered, is far from favourable. Incipient persecution is appearing in the form of disturbing humble meetings for reading the Word and prayer, where the number present exceeds twenty persons, and has not the express permission of the Government. This, together with the irreligious condition of the national system of education, and the prohibition of private Christians to get up evangelical schools for themselves, has led a number of persons to resolve to emigrate to America, and to form a colony there. The emigrants will be accompanied by two of the pastors who, on conscientious grounds, left the National Church some years ago.

**THE STATE-CHURCH IN TRINIDAD.**—The following extract from the *Trinidad Spectator* proves that, much as the people of this country are opposed to the principle of endowing all sects, it is there carried out to the extent of subsidising the Catholics as well as the Church of England:—

The "ecclesiastical" department of the estimates is rich in cunning, and crowned with marked injustice and oppression. All know, to their pecuniary cost, that here the Anglican Catholic and the Roman Catholic churches are supported from the funds of the colony. In the estimates, under the head "Fixed"—"Ecclesiastical"—these churches are awarded nearly an equal portion of spoil from the Treasury:—the English Church is to receive £4,416 13s. 4d., and the Church of Rome £4,350. This looks something like fair *ceteris paribus*; but, glancing over the "unfixed" items of the estimates (which, by-the-by, are just as secure as the "fixed"), it will be found that the Church of England comes in surreptitiously for £2,300 more. The Catholics in the colony are at least five to every Episcopalian, with a staff of clergy nearly double their more favoured rivals. It is evident the Catholic Church in Trinidad is *fixed*. But not so the Anglican Church: hers is an onward course. By a late ordinance, she may enter our Treasury at pleasure, and siphon to an immense amount. We hesitate not to say, that about £11,000 of the public money is to be worse than wasted during the coming year, under pretence of promoting religion.

This will, we imagine, afford food for reflection to those Dissenters who feel so secure in their defensive attitude.

**THE "MORNING HERALD" AND DISSENTERS.**—Mrs. Harris has lately taken to lecturing Dissenters on their election policy. "Modern Dissenters," we are told, "in their vituperations of the church of Ireland, do, in reality, without intending it, adopt and make their own the infidel principles, which has obtained in some continental Governments since the French revolution, that religious establishments ought to be of the kind most acceptable to the majority of the people governed." Moreover they are deluding themselves:—"They will find Lord John proposing the endowment of Romanism in Ireland,—but not out of the revenues of the Established Church! We give them this timely warning. We tell them plainly, that Lord John Russell is not the man he was in 1835; and that there favourite appropriation clause will never more delight their eyes." We were not aware before, that Lord John's appropriation clause was in much favour with Dissenters. To subsidise the Catholic clergy out of the Irish Church revenues is as objectionable in their eyes as to draw the money from the consolidated fund. We should very much prefer the latter proposition, because it would be a better ground on which to fight the battle of principle. But we have a higher opinion of Lord John's prudence than to suppose he will propose a measure, which will array all parties in opposition to him, and be the speediest means of subverting the Irish Establishment.

**CHURCH-RATES AND CHURCH-RATE LAW.**—At Topsham, the churchwardens, acting in a spirit more befitting the meridian of a Russian town than a free English city, called the parishioners together, and peremptorily demanded an eightpenny rate. They refused to give items, or to enter into details. They wanted that amount, and would not take a fraction less. Mr. Churchwarden Lang had been to the renowned town clerk of Exeter, whose evil genius had mixed him very much up with intolerant parsons, and made him an expounder of bad law—fortunately, at times, in an erroneous spirit. Mr. Churchwarden Lang had Mr. Gidley's authority for his demand—and he stood upon his right. There were present in the vestry several Dissenters. They resisted the claim on the grounds of justice and fair dealing. The Topsham people had too much spirit to submit to this preposterous interpretation of the law, as propounded by Mr. Gidley, through the positive Mr. Lang. They abated sixteen pence of the official demand, and put the indignant warden off with twopence. The Church is evidently yearning for more power. She feels herself restless and nervous, moved by great impulses, and crippled by feeble powers, to give effect to them. At the Chudleigh meeting, reported in our last, Mr. Prebendary Lyne explained, with great unction, that view of the law which only wants the final stamp of authority to make it binding—that the minority of a parish may make a church-rate. But this proposition, though sectioned, to a certain extent, by a late learned judge, is not yet established as law; the question is still pending before the tribunals. It will prove a woeful piece of good luck for them, if the high church party get the question decided in favour of their despotic principle, for it would outrage

every principle of the constitution if the minority were to be vested with the power of governing the majority—and such outrage would speedily recoil upon the church itself with a most tremendous effect.—*Western Times.*

**TEMPERANCE IN THE POTTERIES.**—The temperance reform is in a most healthful condition in the Staffordshire Potteries. Large public meetings are held almost every week in almost all the principal places throughout the pottery district. In fact, it may be said to be the principal question agitating the public mind in that part of the kingdom. The societies generally are well organised and consolidated; and the systematised operations for the advancement of the temperance reform are attended with good success. A little less sectarian feeling, and a stronger desire to push onward the reform, independent of sectarian considerations and personal differences of opinion, would really render the efforts made more efficient in the course of a short time, to break the powers of intemperance in the neighbourhood. This evil has long exerted a great influence over the habits and interests of the people. But in many places a great check has been put to its power. In a little village called Kidsgrove, bordering the Pottery district, the drinking system has for many long years been committing its disastrous ravages. The village has long been notorious for its drunkenness, and its necessary concomitants. Though the inhabitants, who are principally coal-miners and ironfounders, are in the habit of being pretty well remunerated for their work, pauperism and destitution have almost continually infested the neighbourhood. And this has been the result of a general excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks. But during the last two months vigorous efforts have been made to put down the evil. The temperance principle has been advocated with great success. A Temperance Society has been formed; and during this short space of time about 250 persons have become members of it. A great change has already made its appearance. The workmen look cleaner, their wives live more comfortably, and their children are less neglected. Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, from London, has recently been lecturing there on the "Moral Dignity of the Temperance Reformation," and the "Moral Elevation of the People," and has been listened to with great effect. Equally cheering results have also followed the advocacy of Temperance principles in Little Madeley and Knutton Heath. The same gentleman has also lectured to exceedingly large audiences in Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Longton, Tunstall, and other places. He has been listened to with great attention, and frequently loudly applauded; and a fresh element of zeal has been enkindled in the hearts of the Temperance societies. It is very encouraging to see the people interesting themselves in their social advancement now no great political question absorbs the public attention.—*From a Correspondent.*

**THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT STRATFORD.**—On Friday, William Clare, the engine-driver on the Eastern Counties Railway surrendered to take his trial for having caused the death of Mr. William Hinde. The Attorney-General appeared to prosecute on the part of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. He stated that the indictment charged the prisoner with having caused the death of Mr. Hinde, at Stratford, by propelling the Firefly engine, which he was driving, into a train in which Mr. Hinde was passenger. Although warned by the signals, the prisoner drove at so rapid a rate as to render it impossible for the Ipswich train, which had stopped at the Stratford station, to get out of the way. A great many witnesses were examined. William Bush, a porter at the Stratford station, admitted in cross-examination that since the accident several porters had been put on, and the staff at the Stratford station increased, as well as an additional signal-master and signalman appointed. Mr. Benjamin Richardson, the station-master at Stratford, stated that two years ago at his station a reduction took place of a clerk and a porter, and a further reduction a few weeks before the accident. Mr. Montague Chambers addressed the jury for the prisoner. He complained of the unfair manner in which the Attorney-General had opened the case on behalf of the Eastern Counties Railway; whom he charged with endeavouring to screen their own mismanagement by crushing one of the meanest of their servants. The prisoner, impaired in his vision, was incompetent to drive an engine. The Company ought to have shown that the signals had been properly managed, and their instructions observed. Mr. Justice Maule having summed up, the jury, after a brief deliberation, pronounced Clare to be "Not guilty."

**SUBURBAN RAILWAY VILLAGES.**—The details of a plan are arranged, as we understand, for building a considerable number of houses adapted for the working classes, in the vicinity of a railway station, at a short distance from London. The company will, it is expected, contract for the free passage of the inhabitants to and from town, and the proportion of charge for each family will be included in the rent of the house.—*Daily News.*

**SINGULAR FRAUD ON THE RAGGED-SCHOOLS.**—An ingenious fraud, practised at the Ragged-school in Broadway, Westminster, brings to light the eagerness with which admission is sought by some children. They incurred the expense of printing admission cards, forging the signature of the superintendent. These were bought by others for a halfpenny each, and gained admission until the forgery was detected.

**JOHN SMITH,** the man who was convicted of murdering Susan Tolliday, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, was finally reprieved on Saturday; when orders were given for his removal to the Millbank Penitentiary.

The names given to the Queen of Portugal's youngest infant are Dom Fernando Maria Luiz Miguel Raphaela Gabriel Francisco de Assis Gonzaga Antonio Apollinario de Bragança e Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha.

**MR. M. A. HALLOCK,** a clergyman of New York, has offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best tract, not to exceed twelve pages, on the propriety of dancing by church members.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## EDUCATION AND DISSENT IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—By a providential concurrence of events, Wales begins to attract considerable attention. It augurs well that among other points of interest, the education of the Welsh people forms a prime object. The friends of education, both in England and Wales—the former having the advantage of distant observers, and the latter having their own interests involved—find and feel that something, nay, much, must be done, and that speedily.

But we are anxious, without further delay, to call attention to the question, Is Wales to be educated by itself and its voluntary friends in England, or is Government to do the work for them? This is a question of vital importance. It has peculiar weight and significance when it has reference to the Welsh people. It is desirable, just now, that attention should be very thoughtfully fixed upon it. Some of the supporters of the educational movement in the Principality, we are credibly informed, will have no objection to enter into a bargain with the State, provided many serious and pressing obstacles present themselves to the progress of voluntary effort. How is this to be believed? The compromise of Voluntaryism in Wales, where it has achieved such triumphs, and has been left in the field in company with only an expiring foe! We want not to declaim, but still we confess to an earnest and apprehensive feeling on this subject. Some of the most active, and, hitherto, most useful agitators of the question, say:—"If we can get on by voluntary effort, well; but if, as is most likely the case, we cannot carry on the work speedily and efficiently ourselves, why let us go to the Government, and have our Normal School, at least, propped up by it?"

Be it so. Scarcely had we expected to hear such sentiments uttered by Welsh Dissenters. Their country is the land of Dissent. The corruptions of State-churchism have hitherto found it to be an ungenial soil. Its religious, like its physical atmosphere, is too pure to support noxious elements which produce disease. The last embers of the unholy fire seem flickering and expiring on their hearths. The poverty of Wales, like that of the widow, has done what it could for a pure and free form of religion. Dissenting chapels, plain and unadorned it may be, but still neat and commodious, and bearing all the works of vitality and action, meet the traveller's eye upon every hand. In a majority of cases, there is a day-school connected with the chapel. These, it is true, are not superior schools. Still many of them are up to the standard which befits the character of the population. They are all supported by voluntary effort. Places of worship, amply supported by the State, have their unequivocal marks of stagnation and decay. Their gates are rusty—their enclosures are dilapidated—their places of access, even to the doors, overgrown with weeds. In one case out of ten, perhaps, there is a day-school connected with the parish church, and this, like all its other appendages, plainly bespeaks its parentage. As church-goers are but few, children who attend church-schools are few. There is no impulse given to the mind of the teacher, and he rests satisfied with the reception of the regular pay.

The people, as a body, are chapel-goers. Their ministry is supported by themselves; their chapels are built by themselves; and all the institutions connected with them are supported by themselves, and that cheerfully. As yet, they have no knowledge of the habit of depending on any foreign aid for the support of either schools or chapels. They have a willingness to contribute according to their means, and beyond that, towards the education of their children. In as far as the experiment has been made during the present year, they evince the most pleasing symptoms of intelligent interest in the subject of day-school instruction. Here is a proof: in a small town in Pembrokeshire, containing a population of about 2,000, and well known as being very deficient in the bustle and profits of trade, by an agitation of a few weeks, the subscription list amounted to about five hundred pounds. We must add, as most worthy of remark, that a large proportion of this money was subscribed by the working men of the place—men whose weekly incomes for the support of themselves and their families, average from seven to fifteen shillings! Seeing that such is the temper of mind manifested by those whose suffrages have been sought, we ask, Why should the question of State aid be in the remotest measure entertained? To deliberate upon its reception before the entire resources of the country have been canvassed is an insult to the piety, the intelligence and independent feeling of the Welsh people.

That is but a sorry kind of Dissent that would, under any circumstances, look wistfully to the State for assistance in education. In Wales it is pre-eminently so. The reason is this. This is a country peculiarly imbued with the spirit of religion. It is pervaded in all the ramifications of its relations with this diffusive element. Hence the attempt to introduce a system of education purely secular, i. e., where moral culture is totally excluded, will be at once viewed with suspicion and rejected. The other alternative—that of connecting religious with secular instruction, and the supporting of such instruction, either wholly or in part by the State—will of necessity, and obviously to the Welsh people, involve the support of religion by the State. It matters not whether you teach religion in the school-room or in the chapel. It is still teaching religion. You may, with Dr. Hook, introduce the terms *moral training*, and talk as if such could be dissociated from religious training; but the distinction will be only one of words—the thing, in either case, is the same. Moral culture is religious culture, and vice versa. To concede to the State the right of dispensing moral instruction, is to concede to it the right of meddling with religion. From the commission of such a blunder, may their own religious sagacity, and the mercy of the Head of the Church, deliver the Welsh Dissenters! If Voluntaryism is to be compromised so far, then, we say, let it be compromised in toto. If it is of value at all, then it is of all value. If you mar its symmetry, then pain us no longer by the exhibition of a mutilated form. If you touch its vital parts, let it perish. But the people of Cambria have given no uncertain expression to their views of Government interference with religion in any of its forms. There has been no equivocation. The genius of State-churchism has heard the decree, and disappears under its influence. Let there be a pause, and a second thought, ere it is invited to return. How gladly and lovingly would it undertake the office of murdering your Normal School!

In a future paper we may, with your consent, Mr. Editor, offer a few words with reference to this Normal School, and also to the newly-organised "Cambrian Educational Society."

BRITO.

**COUNTERFEIT GOLD.**—The public are cautioned against counterfeit half-sovereigns, with which the Metropolis is at this moment inundated. They are electrotyped, and so admirably executed that it is very difficult to detect them.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

The discussion in the Spanish Congress on the marriage question closed on Saturday evening week. The opposition was maintained by very few members; most notably by Senor Pacheco, the "leader of the Conservative opposition," and Senor Orense, the only Progressista member present. The latter summed up by saying, "that the entire press was opposed to the Montpensier marriage; that the will of the nation was opposed to it; and that by it Spain was deeply injured in her interests." He then moved "that the discussion should not be closed until all who had expressed a desire to be heard on the question should have spoken." This was put to the vote, and rejected.

After some further remarks, the deputies again called out to have it put from the chair, "whether the question had been sufficiently discussed." It was decided in the affirmative, by 97 votes against 66.

Senor Orense demanded that the Address should be voted in two parts—that of the Queen's marriage first, and then that of her sister. Accordingly, the first paragraph, relative to the marriage of the Queen, was put to the vote. It was approved of by 178 deputies; the whole number present, with the exception of Senor Vidaondo, representative of the Absolutist party; who left the Chamber without voting.

The paragraph relative to the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier, was voted by 158 members, the whole number present, excepting Senor Orense; who voted against it.

The difference between the number voting in favour of the Queen's marriage and that of her sister, was twenty-one; and this was made up of the deputies who refused to approve of the latter marriage, but who left the Chamber without voting. At the head of this number was Senor Pacheco, and the others of the same party who had taken a share in the discussion.

It was then agreed that the deputies in a body should wait on the Queen, on a day to be named by her, and present the address just voted. The sitting was closed by a cry of "Viva la Reyna!"

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* analyses the vote on the Montpensier marriage:—

There are at this moment 198 deputies in Madrid; 178 only voted on the Queen's marriage; consequently, 20 remained away from the Chamber, in order not to vote in favour of Montpensier. Those, with the 21 who left the Chamber without voting, and the two, Orense and Vidaondo, who voted against, make 41 opponents of the Montpensier marriage. From 35 to 38 deputies, who would also have refused to vote with the Government for a French prince, have been obliged to remain in the provinces, either through illness or occupation; say 36, which added to 41 makes 77 members hostile to the French alliance: 158 members voted with Ministers, of these 158, 120 are *employés*, or in some shape or other depend on the Minister. Several of them depend for their very existence on the crumbs flung to them from the Ministerial side-table. Deducting those who have no other means of gaining a livelihood except in the way mentioned, there are exactly 38 deputies who have the slightest pretensions to independence on the side of Ministers. A majority of nearly forty independent members results against the Montpensier marriage.

In the Senate, the address to the Queen was carried. General Serrano and the Marquis of Pena Florida opposed the part of it referring to the Montpensier marriage; the former declaring, however, that "he should vote for it out of respect to her Majesty." The vote of confidence for the collection of the taxes passed by a majority of 134 to 13.

Narvaez, the great hope of both *Times* and *Chronicle*, expelled as the betrayer, has returned, it is deemed possible, to be the deliverer of his country! He arrived at Madrid on the 16th, and contrived to arrive in the capital after the address had been voted, when he might have anticipated, and was probably set in motion to anticipate, the sitting of the Cortes.

The accounts from Catalonia state, that the Carlist insurrection in that quarter is extending daily. The French Government, which looked upon the efforts of the Carlists at first with indifference and almost with favour, have taken the alarm, and have seized upon several Carlist officers, who have, for some time past, been residing in the towns on the French frontier. In the other parts of Spain there are, as yet, no very obvious symptoms of an approaching insurrection. Discontent at the Montpensier marriage (says the *Times* correspondent) generally exists, and is said to be hourly increasing, but as yet nothing of a very menacing character has been communicated to us. The Spanish authorities are on the alert, and orders have been sent from the French war-office to the officers in command in the departments adjoining Spain, to take measures for marching their regiments to the frontier at a moment's notice.

On Thursday afternoon, Lord Normanby, having previously announced to M. Guizot that he had a communication to make to him, proceeded to the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in the name of England gave in a formal protest against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta Luisa of Spain. The protest is founded upon two grounds—first, upon the treaty of Utrecht, by which the branch of the Bourbons at that time reigning in France and the head and representative of the Orleans branch of the family renounced all claim to the crown of Spain, and formally covenanted that they themselves, as well as their descendants and successors, of whatever sex, should be for ever excluded from that throne, and that any war, having for its object to place any member of the French branch of the Bourbons on the throne of Spain, would be unjust and contrary to the faith of treaties, &c.; and, secondly, upon the agreement come to between the French and English Ministers at the Chateau d'Eu, an agreement the more emphatic, as, although it was not reduced to writing, it was concluded, not only between the Ministers of the two states, but sanctioned by the presence and assent of their respective sovereigns. The document is described to us as concluding with the expression of a fear, or a conviction, that "the marriage is calculated injuriously to affect the relations subsisting between France and Great Britain."

The interview, it is presumed, was a very animated one; for, when M. Guizot issued from his cabinet to conduct the noble lord to the entrance, he was observed to be much flushed, Lord Normanby, also, showing quite as much colour. M. Guizot, however, soon recovered his self-possession, and, with his wonted assurance, professed himself, in answer to anxious inquiries, perfectly satisfied with the communication made to him. His royal master, on coming to town to consider of the answer to be returned, successfully imitated the imperturbable complacency of his minister.

The *Journal des Débats*, however, has the coolness to declare, that "all the reports circulated relative to protests or declarations of such or such Governments are completely unfounded." Every effort is made in Paris to produce and maintain the impression that the project proceeds uninterrupted towards its consummation. "In spite of all these Notes, and of the Treaty of Utrecht," says the Government Journal, "the Duke of Montpensier will, on the evening of the 10th of October, be the husband of the Infanta Luisa." This view is supported by the movements of the expectant bridegroom, who had taken leave of his friends, had paid M. Guizot two visits, and proposed positively to depart from Paris this morning. Meanwhile, M. Feucheres and two inferior *employés* had gone before to prepare for the reception of the Duke between Tours and Bayonne, and the marriage presents were forwarded at the same time.

The Paris opposition papers are indignant at the attempt of the *Débats* to represent the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain as a national question, and the reproach that it casts on the opposition for joining with the English journals in decrying it. They have already declared that this marriage is not a national question—that the French nation can derive no advantage from it; but, on the contrary, may find it the source of evil. They have said that it had its origin in a desire to curb the expansion of liberal institutions in Spain, as an important step towards infringement upon liberty at home: they have, also, said that it is of a nature to involve, sooner or later, England and France in a conflict, in which the right and the honour would be on the English side, for it would be a war of family, and not a war for the interests of France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing on Sunday, says:—

The departure of the Duke de Montpensier still remains fixed for to-morrow morning at six o'clock: and, as far as is yet known, the protest of the English Government against his marriage will not have the effect of delaying his departure. On Friday a council of Ministers was held, at which the King presided in person, on the subject of the protest, and it is said that the King expressed his opinion that the marriage, or at least the departure of the Duke, should be postponed, but that M. Guizot, who feels that his official existence depends upon the successful termination of his *coup d'état*, was strongly opposed to any postponement, and M. Guizot's opinion prevailed. Another Cabinet Council has been called at the Palace of St. Cloud for this morning, and is sitting at the moment I write. It is understood that the question under deliberation is as to the answer to be given to the protest, and as to whether the departure of the Duke de Montpensier shall be postponed or not. Whether more moderate councils will prevail to-day than carried the day on Friday remains to be seen. The general belief, however, is, that M. Guizot is determined to go on *coute que coute*.

"The Chateau," if our private letters be correct," says the *Times*, "remained firm in its resolve, that *malgré* the protest of the British Government the marriage should go on. The Ministry, whose existence (we are obliged to speak frankly) depends upon that *dénouement*, is, according to the same authority, determined to 'play out the game.' The French Government has been fortified in its resolution by representations, that between the British crown and its servants there exists on this subject a decided variance; and that 'the British people regard the matter with complacency—at least, indifference.' How far these are facts you can tell. The party communicating them avers that they have had much influence on the decision of the French Government."

The *Times* city article of yesterday contains the following:—

If we may trust the reports in the city about Spanish affairs, the Carlist cause is far from losing ground. In London and Liverpool, especially the latter, it is said there are many officers devoted to the claims of the Count de Montemolin, who are merely waiting an opportunity to revisit their native country. The Progressista party is also said to be gaining strength, from an accession of the more wealthy Moderados; and here, as in Spain, much importance is attached to the fact that Don Enrique's protest was presented by Senor Salamanca and General Serrano. Owing to the known predilection of Don Enrique for the English, he is evidently a favourite here, and much interest is expressed in his behalf, though the opinion seems to be that the Progressistas, as a party, are not to be compared, in point of numbers, with the Carlists. Their temporary fusion is spoken of as probable, and there are rumours of a projected meeting in London between Count de Montemolin and some representative of the Liberal side of the Moderados. The ruling party, or "Afrancesados," are mentioned with the greatest detestation by the Spanish residents here, and the belief that there will be a rising against them seems to be stronger than ever.

## MEXICO.

By the packet-ship Anglo-Saxon, Boston papers have reached London dated the 5th instant. They announce that Santa Anna had landed in Mexico, and had put himself at the head of the republic; several provinces, including Mexico and Puebla, having declared for him. The revolt at the capital was headed by General Salis. Before Santa Anna left Havannah, he took letters from General Campbell to Commodore Connor, and in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, he expressed himself thus:—"If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I should prefer peace." Paredes had been taken prisoner, and lodged in the citadel of Mexico. A statement is given, on the authority of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 10th August, said to have been received at the British Consulate, that the United States forces had taken actual possession of California. This is evidently a mistake.

The United States' naval commander, Commodore Sloat, entered the harbour of Monterey, capital of California, early in July; and on the 6th issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling

upon them to remain peaceful; assuring them that he did not come among them as the enemy of California, but as their friend; and declaring that they were destined to form part and parcel of the United States, to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of those states. The proclamation is dated on board the United States' frigate Savannah, in the harbour of Monterey. General Castro, the Governor of the province, had advanced at the head of his troops to repulse Colonel Freeman's army, which had advanced to Sonoma, north of San Francisco; but the Mexican forces had retreated.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape Town papers to the 11th July give a somewhat more favourable account of matters in Kaffirland. The hostile tribes had retired, and depredations had almost ceased. Colonel Somerset had been scouring Stock's country, but without meeting any resistance. Sir Andries Stockenström had made a journey into the Tambookie country, and had held a conference with some of the chiefs, who expressed the strongest professions of good-will towards the colony. It was said that a movement would probably be made, with a force of 2,000 men, across the Keiskama, into Pato's country, with a corresponding advance upon the Amatola, by divisions under Colonel Hare, and Sir Andries Stockenström.

THE KING OF DENMARK has issued a proclamation, which was read in the churches of Schleswig, on the 20th instant, conveying a disclaimer of any intention in the Royal letter-patent, of the 8th of July, to infringe the rights of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. He declared his meaning to be, that the Duchy of Schleswig shall remain in connexion with the Duchy of Holstein, and that the latter "shall not be separated" from the former; that no change is contemplated in the "incontestable relations" of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, as members of the Confederation, to the German Union; and that "the expressions contained in the letter-patent respecting the Duchy of Holstein are, therefore, to be understood as implying that we entertain the firm hope that, by the recognition of the indivisibility of the Danish monarchy, the constant union with other territories, and its indivisibility depending thereon, will be secured to our independent Duchy of Holstein."

BORNEO.—Singapore papers to the 30th of July and 1st of August furnish accounts of some active proceedings against the Sultan of Borneo, by the British squadron under Rear-Admiral Cochrane. On the 27th of June the fleet left Sarawak, and sailed up the Borneo river. After some unsatisfactory attempts to arrange matters with the Sultan, a demonstration was decided on, and the Admiral, on board the Spiteful steamer, accompanied by the Phlegethon, proceeded as high as the town of Bruni. As soon as the steamers came in sight a heavy fire was opened upon them from the Sultan's batteries. The fire was promptly returned by the Phlegethon, and, running alongside the battery, men were landed; the Sultan, however, had fled. The battery was dismantled, and the brass guns were sent on board the steamers. An expedition was sent inland, under Captain Mundy, in pursuit of the flying Sultan, but without overtaking him. This expedition was absent four days. The fleet returned to Pulo Labuan on the 25th: it was lying there when the Spiteful came away.

SPLendid METEOR.—The most brilliant and remarkable specimen of a "shooting-star" that we recollect to have ever witnessed passed over the metropolis on Friday night. At fifteen minutes to ten, the atmosphere became suddenly lighted up with an intense glare, fully as strong as the brightest moonlight, but of a lurid, blueish tinge; and the attention of every one who happened to be in the open air was immediately attracted to the magnificent phenomenon passing over head. The meteor first made its appearance, in the shape of a globe of fire, a little south of the zenith, and shot across the heavens towards the north, until it became extinguished after passing a few degrees beyond the Polar star, and then the fiery train which it left behind appeared broken in two; the shorter part being nearest to the nucleus and disappearing the first after it, whilst the remaining part, which seemed to be more than 20° in length, retained its vivid brightness for about thirty seconds. The most singular feature in the phenomenon was then observed. The train, which had been changing gradually from the bright phosphoric white to a dull red, assumed a serpentine appearance, which soon changed into a semicircular one, and perfectly resembled a cluster of minute stars; gradually becoming fainter and fainter, until, after a lapse of nearly five minutes, it quite vanished. The phenomenon excited very general interest, the atmosphere was beautifully clear, and several shooting stars on a small scale were observed during the evening.—*Morning Chronicle*.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM AN EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—At Dunblane on Thursday week, the children of a sub-contractor on the Scottish Central railway had set fire to the bed curtains with a candle. The furniture of the bed was instantly in a blaze, and the apartment being a small attic, situated at the cross, the flames spread with rapidity. As there is no fire-engine in Dunblane, the populace mustered and rendered every assistance in their power to extinguish the conflagration. The surprise, indignation, and alarm, that took possession of the minds of the multitude may easily be conceived when it was ascertained that in the house adjoining the dwelling where the fire was raging, and which was occupied by another sub-contractor and his family, on the same floor with the blazing apartment, and separated from it only by a very thin partition, there was stored nearly half a ton of gunpowder, similar to that used in railway mining operations! When the danger from the gunpowder became known, John Nicholson, a mason, followed by a number of people, rushed up to the apartment, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.—*Stirling Observer*.

A sergeant in the London police-force, last week informed one of the London magistrates that "it was contrary to the police instructions to take a drunken soldier—if he belongs to the Household troops."



## IRELAND.

## FOOD RIOTS IN YOUGHAL AND OTHER PLACES IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

It is most fortunate (says the *Morning Chronicle*) that measures of relief have been so generally and promptly adopted, and that they will be so soon in operation, as much longer delay would lead to the most direful consequences. Even as it is, the famishing peasantry have thrown off all control in various districts in the south, and in the county of Cork especially there have been serious and alarming outbreaks. Heretofore the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy has, almost invariably, been available in calming the excited multitudes, but against the desperation of hunger their admonitions are powerless.

Accounts from Youghal mention the state of the town as most alarming. The result of the previous day's sessions had dissatisfied the people; nothing having been proposed to give them present employment.

Like men maddened with hunger, they ran through the streets, they rushed into the bread-shops, and flung the loaves amongst the famished crowd. The military were called out—cavalry, infantry, and police; but half the shops were plundered before they arrived. On this morning (Tuesday) an immense number of people from the adjoining parishes came in, with hunger depicted on their faces. The military are now marching through the town, and the unfortunate people are at this moment, while I write, in hundreds, tearing the bread out of the shops. The town is in the most dreadful state of excitement—the shops closed, business suspended, groups assembling in a few places, not knowing what the result may be; and, unless the relief committee act promptly in getting a supply of food, and giving employment until the public works are in operation, God only knows what a starving people will do. There are gangs stationed at either end of the town to prevent corn from coming to market; the portcullis of the bridge is raised, and the town has more the appearance of a siege than of business.

The same writer adds, at night—"Since I wrote to-day, placards have been issued by the relief committee, stating that they will now employ the people, and sell food at a reduced price. Time for them, when they are obliged to do it."

**ATTACK ON LORD STUART DE DECIES.**—The *Cork Examiner* says:—"On Wednesday last the adjourned Road Sessions was held at Clashmore, for the barony of Decies within Drum, in the county of Waterford; and the magistrates, having finished the business about five o'clock, left the court-house to proceed to their respective residences, when a large mob of at least 3,000 persons commenced throwing stones at Lord Stuart de Decies, the lieutenant of the county. The dragoons charged them, under volleys of stones, and must have wounded several of the rioters. One man had his ear and the side of his face cut off. Lord Huntington, Sir Richard Musgrave, Mr. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Mr. Simon Bagge, and Mr. Richard Power Ronayne, magistrates, rushed among the mob, and did all they could to stop the throwing of stones, and but for their interference the dragoons would have fired, as they could not stand the stone-throwing, particularly from the churchyard. Nothing could equal the fury of the mob against his lordship and Sir Henry W. Barron, who fortunately was not at the sessions. Several of the dragoons were severely hurt. We are happy to say his lordship escaped unhurt; but for the dragoons he would most certainly have been murdered. It is most extraordinary why his lordship should have been selected for such a murderous attack, for he is a kind and very indulgent landlord, and lets his ground for the value to the occupiers, and has sixty men employed at Ballyheeny (close to the scene of attack) draining, at which they earn 1s. 6d. a day, besides employing about 300 men on other parts of his estate."

Thursday, a mob of thousands marched down to Mr. Fisher's mill at Piltown, just opposite Youghal, on the county of Waterford side, vowing vengeance if Indian meal was not sold for one shilling per stone from the mill, and corn ground for one penny per stone; they then proceeded, armed with sticks, stones, spades, hammers (such as are used in repairing roads), and other weapons, to the Ferrypoint, just opposite the centre of the town, and considerable apprehension was excited that they meant to attack it. Their agitates had the military in readiness immediately to repel them, but they contented themselves with threats of vengeance against the ferrymen and boatmen should they carry corn or provisions over to the Youghal merchants.

A requisition has come in from Kileagh for the military, as it is feared the mill will be attacked again, and two stacks of corn were burnt belonging to a farmer named Gotsel; a requisition is also come from Dungarvan, but a man cannot be spared. The merchants held a meeting to-day at eleven o'clock, at which a strong memorial was adopted to the Government, calling on them to send in food and make the town a commissariat depot, or the consequences will be fearful; a resolution was come to immediately to bring into the town some thousands of barrels of Indian corn. A deputation left for the purpose of purchasing it, and a subscription list of between £2,000 and £3,000 was signed to guarantee any loss arising from a fall in the markets.

Throughout the district it has been found necessary to place all the police and the military in requisition, to preserve some of the towns from plunder, and the artillery and marines from Cove have also been employed.

**RELIEF MEASURES.**—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Rumours are circulated in the best informed quarters here that Parliament will certainly assemble in November, and it is confidently stated that the Lord-Lieutenant has, in the strongest terms, urged the necessity of such a step upon the attention of the Cabinet. It is also affirmed that his Excellency has applied for powers to adopt the plans of relief by reproductive works so earnestly pressed upon the Executive in their memorials, resolutions, &c., adopted at the numerous relief meetings held within the last month. The *Mail* of this evening has it that Lord Besborough has pressed for authority to carry this plan into operation at once, and to trust to a Parliamentary indemnity if it should be

thought to be contrary to the letter of the Relief Act. This day a deputation, consisting of Sir David Roche and Mr. Monsell, of Tervoe, had an audience of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to present a memorial agreed to at a baronial meeting, held in the county of Limerick, on the 22nd instant, the Earl of Dunroven in the chair. The main point in the memorial was the recommendation of the proposition that all relief moneys should be expended in permanent improvements of the soil, by drainage or otherwise, but not in ordinary cultivation. His Excellency entered most warmly into the spirit of the resolutions laid before him, fully acceded to the propriety and necessity of adopting the plan, and concluded by giving the deputation reason to believe that, previous even to the assembling of Parliament, the Executive in this country would adopt the suggestions recommended. Meanwhile, from the multitudinous reports of baronial session meetings, it would seem that the gentry and cess-payers are resolved to act up to, if not go beyond, the spirit of the widely-condemned Labour Rate Act. The moneys continued to be voted with as liberal a hand as though there were no such gloomy prospect in the distance as the day of reckoning. Thus, £198,119 have been already voted at the six first sessions for the county of Cork, while sessions, in other baronies in the same county, are in course of being held. In Clare, presentments have been made on a still more magnificent scale, the total amounting to upwards of £300,000. At one baronial session in the county of Donegal, the amount of presentments flated, without a single remonstrance or complaint, was £40,000; at Castlebar the enormous sum of £80,000 was assessed; and so on from one end of the kingdom to the other. The *Evening Mail* complains—and, indeed, the complaint is universal—that these sums have been devoted to the purposes, not merely useless, but mischievous (as entailing permanent expense), of making roads not required by any necessities of the districts.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times.*

**THE REPEAL MAGISTRATES.**—At the eleventh hour, and when the act of amnesty has lost its grace, the Government have thought proper to reinstate Mr. Smith O'Brien in the commission of the peace.

**THE LATE HON. MR. MORRISON, OF CHINA.**—It may be fresh in the memory of our readers, that, at a time when most required, this country was deprived (by premature death) of the very valuable services of this young and highly talented and most promising individual, the son of the late eminent Dr. Morrison, of Canton, he being then employed as the British Government correspondent at China, on the termination of the late war, and in forming the treaty. On the supposition of his having died intestate, his effects were administered to by his sister, in July last year, he having died a bachelor, and she being his nearest relative; but, since that period, she has had transmitted to her from Macao the deceased's papers and letters, contained in a chest; upon examining which, she has discovered his last will, entirely in his own handwriting, sealed up, and superscribed, "To be opened only in case of my decease. J. R. Morrison. Macao, 23rd December, 1837." The executors appointed therein were Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, Wright, and Matheson, of China, who have renounced, and a new administration, with the will thereto annexed, was granted on the 7th instant, by the Court in London, to his sister, who, with his step-mother, the relict of Dr. Morrison, are the principal legatees. This change of grant entitles them to a remittance in the difference of duty between a will and intestacy. The property in England was estimated at £5,000. He has directed £1,000 to be paid to the executors of his late revered father, for books purchased. His Chinese books are to be presented to the London University College. He requests the Rev. Elijah C. Bridgman, of Canton, to select from among his English and European books such as he might deem suitable presents to several members of testator's family, and also to his friends in China; leaving to him the selection of individuals in China, and to his sister and Mrs. Morrison those in England; the remainder of the books to be presented to the Morrison Education Society, in China. To the Rev. E. C. Bridgman he leaves his celestial and terrestrial globes, and other scientific instruments. His collection of Chinese and other coins and curiosities, he leaves at the disposal of Dr. Alexander Anderson, of Canton, with a request that he will select from it such as he thinks will be acceptable to his sister and Mrs. Morrison.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**THE JOHN WESLEY, A WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SHIP,** was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Thomas and John White, on Wednesday morning last. This very handsome vessel is brig-rigged, 250 tons register, and fitted with every accommodation necessary; a finely carved bust of the eminent man whose name she bears ornaments her bows, and she is destined for the South Seas, where the Society already has a vessel called the *Triton*. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Mrs. Farmer, lady of T. Farmer, Esq., of Gunnersly-park, Hammersmith, and the vessel glided gracefully into the water, amidst the cheers of many hundreds. A deputation of the Wesleyan Missionary committee, with Drs. Alder, Bennett, Bunting, and many others, were present. There was a short service in the Wesleyan chapel in the morning, when the Rev. W. Atherton, President of the Conference, gave an address to a numerous audience. The vessel was launched about one o'clock. A party of sixty dined together at the Vine hotel, and in the afternoon about 300 of the Sunday-school children were treated with tea and plum cake, and presented with a little book, the gift of Messrs. T. and J. White, in commemoration of the launch of the John Wesley; after this, about 200 persons partook of tea, &c., in the school-rooms, fifty gratuitous tickets having been distributed to poor persons. A meeting was afterwards held in the chapel, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, the ex-President, and by Dr. Bennett, with singing and prayer. The attendance of friends from this and the neighbouring towns was very numerous, and the parties separated highly pleased with the occurrences of this memorable day.—*Hants Independent.*

## DISASTER TO THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.

A disastrous accident has happened to the Great Britain steam ship, which is now lying aground at Dundrum Bay, on the Irish coast, opposite to the Isle of Man. At nine o'clock on Tuesday night the vessel grounded upon a soft sandy bottom. The wind was blowing strongly, and the sea broke incessantly over the ship, which began to beat heavily on the sands. The passengers were seized with the utmost alarm, but Captain Hosken's great coolness and activity restored confidence and order; and towards daylight on Wednesday morning all the passengers, with their luggage, were safely conveyed on shore, where they found refuge in the neighbouring houses. Several have since returned to Liverpool. The cause of the disaster is not yet known, the most probable report being that the light off Dundrum Bay was mistaken for some other light. The ship does not appear to be seriously injured; and efforts are made to protect it until it can be floated off at the next spring tides.

A detailed narrative of the occurrence is supplied by a passenger who was on board. "The ship left the dock about eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and, after clearing the Bell buoy, bore away under considerable canvas direct in a course for the Calf of Man and the scene of the disaster; and at from four to five o'clock in the afternoon the island was distinctly visible on the starboard bow. Shortly after it set in to rain, and the wind increased, the ship making excellent progress, and the passengers uncommonly delighted with the vessel and her admirable qualities as a sea boat. Night then closed in, dark and wet, and the wind gradually freshened into a half-gale. The log was repeatedly taken. About half past nine o'clock we were startled by a cry and active movements upon deck, and a general fear prevailed that the ship was in collision with some other vessel. The ship, however, had stranded. The night was dark and stormy, the ship beat incessantly upon the sand, and, the breakers repeatedly breaking over her, one of the life-boats was carried from its fastenings on the quarter. Alarms and cries instantly pervaded the ship, and apprehensions were general amongst the passengers that the ship would break up during the night beneath the force of the breakers which constantly burst over her decks. Throughout the emergency, Captain Hosken behaved with admirable self-possession and energy; and immediately after the ship struck, went down below, and, by his assurances, quieted the excited apprehensions of the passengers. His efforts were successful. A portion of the passengers returned to their berths and slept until morning. The anxious hours of darkness being passed, towards daylight preparations were made to land the passengers and their luggage; and then it was discovered that the ship had struck upon the soft sandy beach of Dundrum Bay, near the watchhouse of Tyrella, a little to the west of the Cow and Calf Rocks. Providentially, the vessel cleared these dangerous spots; for had it been otherwise, it is more than probable that few, if any, would have escaped. The landing of the passengers was accomplished between the hours of five and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and, from the protected position of the ship and the nature of the beach, with perfect safety. And a number of them afterwards, with their luggage, which was protected by the arrival of a magistrate with a body of police, departed, and dispersed to the neighbouring towns of Downpatrick, Dundalk, Newry, and Belfast. Several of them have since returned to Liverpool by the Channel steamers. The Irish on the spot behaved like savages.

"The steamer is high on the beach in but a few inches of water, in an oblique direction, heading north-east, and would appear to have sustained little damage. No leaking has been observed, and no particular injury is so far known to have been received, excepting the loss of her rudder and the bending of her propelling-fans. No effort will be made until the next spring-tides, early in October, to get her off; but, meanwhile, every effort is being made to render her position as secure as possible."

The *Belfast Banner*, in its account of the disaster, says:—"The weather was very favourable when the Great Britain took leave of Liverpool; but, as the breeze freshened, her speed, as she had a considerable quantity of canvas spread, was so accelerated as to render her progress about thirteen knots an hour, being more than was calculated upon by Captain Hoskens. We believe from this cause arose the accident, as the captain mistook the light-house at St. John's Point for that of the Isle of Man. The probability seems to be that, because of the spring tide having been at its height on Tuesday evening, there is no chance of her being got off the bank." There were, it is said, thirteen American clergymen on board, returning from the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, among whom were Dr. Cox, of New York; Mr. Wheelock, of New York; Mr. Reid, of Connecticut; Mr. Brainard, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Church. During the dismay on board, many passengers engaged in religious services, which were conducted by Dr. Cox and other clergymen. "When I left the vessel," says one of the passengers, "it seemed doubtful whether she would be got off. She had passed between two very dangerous rocks, called the 'Cow and Calf rocks,' and I was assured she went ashore at almost the only spot upon the coast which gave a stranded ship the slightest chance of safety, and that she must have passed within a few yards of sunken rocks, on which, had she struck, escape would have been impossible."

On Friday evening, we learn by a letter from Dundrum Bay, the moderate weather which hitherto had been experienced underwent a change. The wind then increased to a gale, and during the ensuing night and morning blew with violence from the south and south-east, the storm being accompanied by rain and a heavy sea. The powerful steam-tug despatched from this port to the assistance of the stranded vessel was driven to seek shelter from the bay; during the morning, the Great Britain gradually drove further ashore, until at length the strain upon the anchor became so great that the chain and hawser snapped, the upper part of the rudder-post was broken off, and a plate of iron adjoining was carried away. The ship, however, up to



the hour at which these accounts were despatched, had made little or no water; and though at present the gales which have proved thus disastrous are again prevailing, yet we must hope, that with additional assistance, the ship may be preserved materially uninjured.

With respect to the passengers, the agents of the Halifax and Boston royal mail steam ships have declined to send out the Acadia, in consequence of difficulties arising from their contract with Government.

#### FIFTY LASHES WITHOUT COURT MARTIAL!

The substance of the following letter appeared in the *Daily News* of Saturday, the names of the individuals concerned in the transaction being suppressed. We are now enabled to supply the names, and give the letter entire.

"To the Society for the Abolition of Naval and Military Flogging.

"Friends,—The Duke of Wellington, in his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons on military punishments, is reported to have dwelt much on the fact that flogging is always inflicted in public; and he is said to have used these words, 'It is done in public, and there is a security that it will not go to any excess.' My present object is not to inquire how far this alleged publicity, and the preliminary of a court martial, have had the effect of warding off every excess, for public opinion is, in a measure, matured on this point; but I am anxious to invite your attention to the practice of inflicting military flogging in the new district military prison at Fort Clarence, Rochester, without the publicity to which the duke refers, and, what is more, without the formality of a court martial.

"Having collected the following fragments of information on one such case, that of private Joseph Lee, of the 57th Regiment, I shall state them as they came under my notice, with no other comment than this,—that the reservation on the part of the Government of the power to inflict fifty lashes, now appears to open a door for a great excess of cruelty. John Johnstone, private, 21st Regiment, states in substance as follows:—'Joseph Lee was sent to the prison for desertion. It appears that he spoke to another prisoner, which is forbidden by the regulations of the prison. He was reproved by a corporal (Studmin); some altercation ensued, and he struck the corporal with the leather stock from his neck. He was put in confinement, and, by the order of the visiting officer for the week (Colonel Weare), received fifty lashes. The mutilation which this poor creature suffered, his groans, and writhings, were beyond description, causing an involuntary shiver to creep over my body. I have frequently seen men receive, by public flogging, 150 lashes, but they were not so severe as these fifty. The blood ran down his poor body as water runs down the kennel. I was compelled to stand by and see it. You may put my name to this statement.'

"Soon after giving me this information, private Johnstone embarked for India. I therefore hesitated to make a public use of it until I should be able to collect some collateral proof of its truth. With this view, I inquired of Colonel Weare if it were true that Lee had received fifty lashes by his order, and without a court martial; and I urged him to put me in a situation to contradict the statement if it were untrue. This he firmly, though courteously, declined to do. I then went to the Governor of the prison, asked him if he would authorise me to contradict the statement, that Lee had received fifty lashes by order of the visiting officer, and without court martial. This the Governor, like Colonel Weare, declined to do; but suggested that I could ask the prisoner, on the 20th ultimo, when he would be liberated. I accordingly saw him on that day, when he stated as follows:—'That he was reproved by the corporal for speaking to another prisoner; some words passed on both sides, and he struck the corporal with his stock, and was put in close confinement. This was about the end of May. Two or three days after he was marched out before Colonel Weare, who said, 'Joseph Lee, I have ordered you fifty lashes, without any unnecessary delay.' I am quite sure Colonel Weare said 'I have ordered you.' He did not say the 'Court orders you.' The Governor stood by at the time; there was also another officer; does not know whether he was an ensign or what; knows he was not one of the visiting officers. Had no opportunity of making a defence: was simply marched out to hear his sentence. The next morning he received fifty lashes in the usual military style, by two drummers. Tore a piece of the lining out of his trousers to bite during the punishment; durst not take a button from his dress, lest it should get him more punishment. He begged repeatedly of one of the drummers, during the punishment, not to flog him over the neck and chest; at length, the non-commissioned officer standing by said, 'Strike lower,' and then he did so. For three days afterwards, he sat on his bed with wet cloths on his back, and a rug over them, keeping his shoulders as still as possible; in eight days was set to break stones—it was very difficult and painful; went at length to shot-drill, and other hard labour; was liberated this morning; had lost 24 lbs. in weight in the four months. Takes off his upper clothing; shows marks of corporal punishment over the shoulder-blades, neck, and chest; also the brand D under the arm.

"Thus far Joseph Lee. It is, also, stated by one of the wardens, 'that corporal punishment is inflicted in the prison, not by order of the Governor, but by order of the visiting officer, and without a court martial. They even go as far as fifty lashes. For some time after the opening of the prison, they were limited to a smaller number.'

"You are at liberty to use this information in any way that may best serve the important object of your association. I am, yours truly,

"FREDERIC WHEELER.  
"Rochester, 12th of 9th month, 1846."

Snuff-taking is recommended to students of the French language, as it facilitates the acquiring of the proper accent.

#### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

On Thursday night, a public meeting was held in Brighton-street church, Edinburgh, to hear Mr. L. Garrison and Mr. F. Douglass on the position of the Free Church and the Evangelical Alliance, in reference to the question of Christian fellowship with slaveholders. The chair was occupied by Professor Dick. After the chairman had shortly addressed the meeting, the Rev. James Robertson read a testimonial from the free coloured population of Boston in favour of Mr. Garrison, expressing their confidence in him, their wishes for his success and prosperity in his present mission to this country, and commending him to the kind reception of George Thompson and other gentlemen in this country favourable to the abolition of American slavery. The meeting was then addressed at great length by Mr. GARRISON. He vindicated the abolitionists from the grave charge brought against them by Dr. Cunningham, of being disturbers of the public peace, and instigators of the slaves to cut their masters' throats. He traced the rise, progress, and disunion of the Anti-slavery Society in America. He maintained that the Abolition party, to which he belonged, were the best friends of the slave, as was proved by the fact, that the slaves themselves looked up to them with entire confidence as their best benefactors. He referred to the charge of infidelity that had often been brought against the friends of immediate and complete abolition of slavery, and said he gloried in being regarded as an infidel in the sense in which it was thus applied, as the same charge had been preferred against good men in every age, and even against Christ himself. He lamented the somewhat altered tone of public opinion in respect to slavery, which was prevailing at present in this country, from what it was on his last visit. He attributed this to the conduct of a few leaders in the Free Church, whom he declared to be her enemies rather than her friends. He assailed the Free Church deputation for their unfaithfulness when in America, and declared, if the money which they then got from the slaveholders was not sent back, all the true friends of freedom would abandon her to her fate.

Mr. F. DOUGLASS then addressed the meeting. He commented severely upon the conduct of the Evangelical Alliance, and said it had committed a grievous injury to the cause of slavery. He animadverted particularly upon the course pursued by such men as Dr. Wardlaw, Mr. Hinton, and Mr. J. Angell James, in voting for the withdrawal of the whole question at the Alliance.

On Friday night, a second meeting was held in the same place. The area of the chapel and a portion of the galleries were filled. Professor Dick occupied the chair. Mr. Douglass opened the proceedings by reviewing two sermons which had been published in the state of Virginia, by a clergyman in that quarter, "for the peculiar edification of the slave, and for the comfort of the slaveholders."

A person in the meeting, whose name we did not learn, complained that much time was taken up with one or two speeches, while he himself had something to say on the subject. Permission was then given him to ascend the platform, which he did, and commenced a long dissertation about slavery not being condemned in the Bible; and that in certain circumstances the Scriptures even enjoined the keeping of slaves. He said that he had not his Bible with him, but every one knew the facts for himself.

During the remarks of this speaker considerable amusement was created by his statements, as well as by his peculiar gesticulation.

Mr. GARRISON then rose, and, after some introductory remarks, alluded to the enormities committed in the slave states. From January, 1845, till the time he reached this country,—a period of eighteen months,—he kept a list of the cases which had been inserted in the southern newspapers. This list of slave-torture and oppression, although composed of paragraphs of only four or five lines, occupied, when pasted together, many yards in length; and this notwithstanding it contained no record of the more common cases of ill-treatment, such as branding and whipping. He denied that the churches in America with the Free Church held communion, exercised any discipline whatever in regard to slaveholders. The Free Church, therefore, in consequence of this connexion, must be regarded as implicated in the crime of American slavery. He quoted the sentiments of a number of the American ministers as to the anti-slavery movement; one of whom called it a wicked, fierce, and wild agitation; and another threatened any of the Abolitionists who crossed the Potomac river, and entered the Southern states, with the fate of Haman. He would not say that every minister in the slave states was in favour of slavery; but none of them had the courage or humanity to come forward and denounce the atrocious system. He showed that the slave powers in America sought not only jurisdiction over the soil of that country, but over that of England and the world at large, inasmuch, as if a coloured person were to visit the Southern states he might, without any crime being imputed to him, be seized, cast into prison, and sold as a slave. Here, therefore, was a ground on which Britain ought to protest against America for breaking her treaty of amity with this country, and trampling under foot the rights of British coloured subjects. Mr. Garrison, as bearing on this point, related several instances in which seamen who had gone to America in British ships were taken into custody, or forcibly banished from the country, on account of the colour of their skin. He also quoted the laws of some of the states, particularly that of South Carolina, in order to prove that if a British ambassador was to interfere for the purpose of obtaining the release of such coloured British subjects, he might himself be thrown into prison, and punished as a felon. Mr. Garrison, while disclaiming all antipathy to the Free Church, concluded by calling on that church to "send back the money."

Mr. DOUGLASS said he had to mention, in regard to the Free Church, that the deputation sent out to America, although they attempted to deny it, were met on their arrival in New York with remonstrances not to connect themselves with the slave churches of America;

but they paid no heed to the remonstrances. On the contrary, they held out their hand to the man-stealers, and gladly took the gold wrung from the blood and sinews of the slave to build their churches. He would, therefore, have the people of Edinburgh to revive the old musical cry of "send back the money;" because he said the Free Church could be regarded as nothing else than a brotherhood of thieves, so long as they retained that money in their coffers. He trusted that the Anti-slavery Society of Scotland would never let that church rest until she had sent back the stolen money that was in her coffers.

The Rev. Mr. KIRK, seconded by the Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON (Independent), then moved three resolutions, the first of which deprecated the conduct of the Free Church for holding communion with the slave churches of America, and for retaining in its treasury the "price of pollution and blood" obtained from that country; the second resolution condemned the cowardly subservency of the Evangelical Alliance to the pro-slavery delegates of America; and the third resolution expressed a grateful sense of the exertions which Mr. Lloyd Garrison and others had made for the extinction of the accursed system of slavery. These resolutions, on being put to the meeting, were unanimously agreed to; and the proceedings closed with Mr. Douglass giving an outline of his controversy with Dr. Smythe. —*Scotsman*.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT SUNDERLAND.—Yesterday se'nnight (says the *Sunderland Herald*) a meeting was held at the Athenæum, in Sunderland, for the purpose of hearing an address from Frederick Douglass, a runaway slave from Maryland, America. The large hall was well filled, and the proceedings excited the deepest interest—particularly Mr. Douglass' speech, which was replete with thrilling statements, fervid denunciations, and stirring and eloquent appeals. We have rarely listened to an orator so gifted by nature, and never to a man who more thoroughly threw his whole heart into the work in which he is engaged. On the platform were the Mayor (Robert Brown, Esq.), Caleb Richardson and T. J. Backhouse, Esqrs., Councillors Thompson and Mordey, Mr. John Hills, Mr. James Hills, and other gentlemen. The lecture is said to have been a most remarkable performance. At the close of Mr. Douglass' address, Mr. T. Thompson moved—

That this meeting deplores the existence of slavery in America, where all men of all colours should be free, and denounces slave-holders as criminal before God and man; and that we exhort every minister of religion and every Christian in America to use all moral means in their power to put an end to slavery in their highly-favoured country; and further, that this meeting returns its best thanks to Mr. Douglass for his able and eloquent lecture.

Mr. John Hills seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then given to the Mayor, on the motion of Mr. Caleb Richardson, seconded by Mr. Mordey, and the meeting separated. It was stated by Mr. Douglass, who expressed his acknowledgments to the Mayor, that the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the mayors of several boroughs have presided at public meetings on this subject.

THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE.—One of the most fatal legacies we have inherited from feudalism is primogeniture. "How absurd is that institution," writes Pascal, "which confers on an infant newly born a power and a distinction which half a century of virtuous action fails to secure." Still more absurd is it that we should retain laws which have outgrown their utility. In ages of darkness, those laws were useful guides; but, in our enlightened days, the ancient torches have become dim, and serve only to bewilder our vision and direct our steps among the thorns and briars of error. It is time that we should become the judges of laws to which we have hitherto been slaves. On primogeniture, under views of family relationship, we shall not dwell; we are specially concerned with the political consequences of a system which, creating an eldest son, throws his brothers and sisters on the great body of the people for support. To primogeniture may be traced the whole machinery of Parliamentary corruption and the patronage at which it aims. The junior members of patrician families, deprived of their fair share of the patrimonial inheritance, must seek "out-door relief" as splendid paupers in jobs and commissions. Benefices in the Church, colonial appointments, promotion in the army and navy, are not the rewards of merit, but the conventional prey of incompetent lordlings, whose recommendation to office is the accident of birth, and of that infamous law which makes the first-born a haughty protector, and his brethren cringing subordinates. The people are punished for the crime of tolerating such a system, by extra taxation paid to men for neglecting the public interests. Another great evil of primogeniture is its tendency to diminish the number of the proprietary classes by the concentration of property in few hands. Take for instance the county of Sutherland with 24,000 inhabitants, which, with the exception of one estate, entirely belongs to the Duke of Sutherland. In 1775, the landed proprietors of England were computed at 240,000 individuals; and the process of concentration has been going on since that period. With an electoral system based on a property qualification, it is easy to perceive how fatally the law of primogeniture must act on the independence of Parliament. If we turn to Ireland, the wretched condition of the people speaks trumpet-tongued against our barbarous jurisprudence. Were estates divided among all the children of a family, a resident proprietary would be introduced into that country, and a middle class would arise equally removed from the extremes of wealth and poverty. "Entails and primogeniture," says Adam Smith, "are founded on the most absurd of all suppositions—the supposition that every successive generation of men has not an equal right to the earth and all that it possesses; but that the property of the present generation should be restrained and regulated according to the fancy of those who died, perhaps, 500 years ago." The abolition of this system, then, we consider to be one of the imperative duties of the present generation, and one for which we are prepared to agitate.—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.



## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 30th.

## THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

It appears that the French Government is resolutely determined to go on with the Montpensier marriage in the face of every opposition. On Monday morning, at six o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Montpensier and Duke d'Aumale took their departure for Spain. They went by the railroad to Tours, where they were to arrive at twelve, and immediately proceed to Bordeaux. Fifteen postillions and forty-two horses are ordered to be ready at every relay. Their Royal Highnesses will stop at Tolosa, Vittoria, Burgos, and Segovia, arriving at Madrid on October 5th. The day of the marriages of the Queen and of the Infanta continues fixed for the 10th of October.

At the Council of Ministers held on Sunday a reply to the memorandum of the British Government, read to M. Guizot by Lord Normanby on Friday, and of which he subsequently sent a copy to that Minister, was agreed upon. The reply is to be sent through the French Embassy in London. It would be couched in conciliatory and measured terms. M. Guizot was charged with drawing it up, and with transmitting it, in the course of the present week, to Count Jarnac, in London, to be communicated to Lord Palmerston. Vast activity is said to be observable among the police to obviate an insurrection in Spain. Still an outbreak is considered probable, but whether formidable or the contrary I (*Times*' correspondent) have no means of predicting. In Madrid there appears more of coldness than could have been anticipated, but it would not be safe to speculate on the maintenance of tranquillity.

From Spain we learn that Mr. Bulwer formally protested against the marriage of the Infanta on the 22nd. The Ministerial organs, however, deny the fact, just as the Ministerial organs in Paris do. The oppression of the Liberal press in Madrid is still unabated. On the 22nd every Liberal paper published in the capital was seized. The editors of the four Progresista journals had met and agreed to a joint declaration against that arbitrary act, which they published on the 23rd. Great preparations are making in the Plaza Mayor for the bull fights on the occasion of the Queen's marriage. The actors in these performances will be grandees of Spain, under the guidance and protection of the professional bull fighters.

There are rumours of a change of Ministry. It is said that Narvaez and Bravo Murillo are coming in. Yet the large majority for the present Ministry would not prove them to be in danger.

## IRELAND.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is as confidently announced to-day (says the *Times*' correspondent), that Parliament will not meet in November, as was almost universally supposed it would, at the close of the last week, and, indeed, up to this afternoon. The following statement upon the subject appears in the *Mail* of this evening:—"Lord John Russell agreed with Lord Bessborough as to the necessity of assembling Parliament forthwith, but the majority of the Cabinet overruled his lordship's decision. Lord Grey and his party voted with the majority. Mr. Redington, Under-Secretary for Ireland, has left town for London."

INCREASE OF THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRACY.—The Irish Government have determined upon appointing six additional stipendiary magistrates, whose services will, no doubt, be fully required throughout the ensuing season. The names of the fortunate gentlemen are, Mr. Miller (son of Lieutenant-colonel Miller, one of the Inspectors-general of Constabulary), Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Arabin, Mr. Ffrench, Mr. Plunket (of the constabulary), and Mr. Birmingham.

IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND no further outrages have been committed. Throughout the disturbed districts troops have been concentrated, whilst every effort was made to provide food for the utterly destitute beings who had crowded into the towns.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting, on Monday, a long letter was read from Mr. O'Connell on the national distress. "The state of the country," he says, "is frightful. Famine hourly approaching, and the enormity of the evil so great as to require for its alleviation sums of money so apparently extravagant in amount as to fill the minds of men of the most hopeful temperament with dismay and affright." He strongly reiterates his recommendation of a conference of landlords. Rent for the week (including £40 from Bishop Brown, of Elphin), £98 3s. 7d.

ESPARTERO AND THE CARLISTS.—We are authorised to state that the assertion in the Paris journal *L'Epoque*, of the 23d inst., that Cabrera dined with the Duke de la Victoria, in London, is false. The Duke de la Victoria has not seen Cabrera, nor could he have any relations whatsoever with him.—*Morning Chronicle*.

ALGIERS.—Orders have been sent to Marshal Bugeaud to proceed forthwith to Algeria, to watch the movements of Abd-el-Kader on the side of Morocco.

SCARCITY IN IRELAND.—At the Privy Council held on Saturday, at Windsor, the Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a form of prayer for the relief of the distress and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—We understand that Government have resolved upon employing all the available steam vessels, in her Majesty's service in carrying food from the English and Scotch ports to those districts of Ireland in which the people are most distressed. The price of food will, it is expected, be much lower in a few months than it is at present, from the numerous heavy orders sent out to America for Indian meal and flour. On the arrival of those provisions in this country or in Scotland, they will immediately be transhipped in the Government steamers to the different ports of Ireland to which we have referred.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THOMAS CLARKSON'S LAST MOMENTS.—The *Globe* of last night publishes extracts from a letter to Mr. Soul, from a clergyman at Playford, containing the following interesting particulars respecting the last moments of this venerable philanthropist:—

He had become seriously worse during the last three weeks, and finally took to his bed on Saturday week. His strength was much enfeebled previously; but, till he was driven to his bed, he gave his mind to matters of public good. The interests and hardships of our mercantile seamen last engaged his feelings. After he was laid on his bed, I do not recollect that he entered upon external matters, but gave his mind much to prayer, and was unwilling to be interrupted in the prayerful course of his thoughts upon the future. He announced that he had made his peace with God, and addressed to a friend, before too weak, what he designed to be, I believe, a definite statement of his views upon the cardinal point of man's hopes, and his own reliance upon it for the future disposal of his soul.

On Thursday evening Mr. Clarkson subsided into sleep or unconsciousness, during the continuance of which he did not stir or speak. On Friday evening he roused up with his physical powers much reduced, so that, as he mentioned some of his attendants by name, he could not articulate his wishes for little matters to be done for his ease and comfort. He now spoke with imploring look and with agitated and clasped hands; he was, however, incapable of receiving or enjoying any attentions; and thus, after, I fear, some suffering, he relapsed into a calm about ten minutes before his death, and gently breathed his last about a quarter past three on Saturday morning, in the presence of his family, save his grandson Thomas and myself.

It is singular, that the last letter directed to him before his departure (or immediately after, I forget which), was one from the Prime Minister, acknowledging his pamphlet respecting the seamen!

This seems to realise the common expression, "dying in harness." A long letter accompanied the pamphlet, concocted in much weakness—it was his last letter.

The funeral will, we understand, take place on Friday.

REMOVAL OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—The long-expected event of the removal of this equestrian statue from Mr. Wyatt's studio, in the Harrow-road, to the site selected for its reception, temporary or permanent, as the case may be, at the triumphal arch, Hyde Park-corner, came off yesterday, without any disaster. Thousands of persons lined the road. The height of the statue from the ground to the crown of the hat is twenty-seven feet, and its weight about forty tons, being composed of the brass metal of guns taken by the noble Duke in his various campaigns, and which has been contributed by the Board of Ordnance for this purpose. The drag or carriage upon which it was removed (weighing about twenty tons) was drawn by twenty-nine horses from Mr. Goding's brewery, driven by ten sturdy draymen in professional costume. The cortege set out about twelve o'clock, and arrived opposite Apsley-house about half-past one o'clock. The scene at this moment was exceedingly animated, the large area in front of the arch being filled with thousands of people, extending far into Hyde Park. The windows of the surrounding mansions presented large parties of elegantly-dressed ladies, and the roofs also contributed their share of accommodation to other spectators. At Apsley-house a distinguished party was assembled to witness the installation of this tribute to the prowess of the noble proprietor; amongst them were the Queen Dowager, the Princess of Prussia, Princess Mary, Prince George, Earl Howe, Countess of Westmoreland, Lord C. Wellesley, &c. The statue is to be raised this day. The *Morning Chronicle* is highly indignant at "the great national insult to the Duke of Wellington." "Yesterday morning," says the indignant protestor, "the hideous bronze caricature of that illustrious individual was wheeled from a spot, which it should never have quitted, to the side of the arch which it will ultimately destroy. It is proposed, if the public are not satisfied with the result, when this metallic anomaly shall have remained in its position for fourteen days, to remove it at the expiration of that period. Students in sculpture will come from all parts of Europe to see the perfection of the ludicrous in their art, just as they go to the Capitol or the Tribune, to study sculpture in the highest development of beauty and of grace."

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The perseverance of Alderman Wood is at length likely to be crowned with success. Yesterday being Michaelmas-day, a common hall was held for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The show of hands was in favour of Alderman Wood and Sir G. Carroll. A poll was commenced at three o'clock. At four o'clock the numbers were announced and exhibited amidst great cheering as follows:—Alderman Wood, 152; Alderman Sir G. Carroll, 68; Alderman Hooper, 31. After a short address from Alderman Wood, the poll was adjourned to this morning. It is understood, that if Alderman Wood is chosen by the Livery the election will be ratified by the Court of Aldermen.

AT A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL held on Wednesday, on the motion of Mr. Anderton, it was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament for an act to prohibit the interment of the dead in churches and churchyards within the City of London or other large towns. Mr. Anderton carried a petition to Parliament for an Act to prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of steam-engines and furnaces in buildings in and near London and Westminster.

NEW JUDGE.—It is said that the judicial vacancy in the Queen's Bench will not be filled, as was at first supposed, by the Solicitor-general, but by Mr. Vaughan Williams.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, P. M.—No further accounts have reached town to-day from the Great Britain. It is apprehended that the strong winds with which the Channel was yesterday visited may have occasioned further injury to the ship. To-day, however, the weather has again moderated to a gentle breeze from the north-west, and better anticipations are indulged in.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—A letter from Mr. Cobden came to hand on Thursday, dated from Bagneres-de-Bigorre Hauts, Pyrenees. He finally declines to represent Manchester, and will sit again for Stockport. Mr. Bright will be brought forward by the League party, and is said to be sure of success. The

Reform Committee, after Mr. Cobden's decision, unanimously resolved on supporting Mr. Bright with their votes and influence. "In addition to Mr. Bright's other recommendations to the Free-traders of Manchester (says the *Manchester Times*), he is right in his notions of religious liberty. Let the Dissenters consider who can better represent them. We are glad to learn that some of the best men among them will give him their cordial support. Every Free-trader, every Reformer, every Dissenter, every anti-slavery man, every anti-war man, is bound to support Mr. Bright—or to find a better candidate; and we think they may save themselves the trouble of the search."

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY have just published an appeal on behalf of education in the principality. They have formed a "Welsh Educational Committee," consisting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Wales, including amongst its members all the bishops of the Welsh dioceses, the Earl of Powis, K.G., Lord Kenyon, Viscount Clive, M.P., Viscount Emllyn, M.P., Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P., Hon. R. Clive, M.P., Right Hon. John Nicholl, M.P., Sir S. R. Glynn, Bart., M.P., Colonel Wood, M.P., &c., &c., who are about to publish statistics relative to the state and means of education in that part of the country. In order to meet the present emergency, and to obtain an early supply of trained teachers suitable for schools in Wales, the committee propose to pay wholly, or in part, for the training of fit persons at the various existing institutions of the National Society. One of the main objects of the Welsh Educational Committee is to raise a large fund for the support of teachers; and several thousand pounds, payable in ten years, and therefore adequate to a considerable yearly expenditure during that period, have been already subscribed. In addition to the above-named objects, the committee contemplate appointing an inspector to visit Welsh schools. They also hope to get boards of education established throughout the dioceses of the principality, as they are already established throughout England.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE GOODWIN SANDS.—In consequence of the extraordinary extension of these sands in the direction of the "Bunt Head," it has been found necessary to move the light-vessel half a mile further to the westward, in order to cover the shoal; and the buoy that marks the extreme end of the Bunt Head, sixty fathoms further in a south-westerly direction. A shoal has also sprung up in the Gull Stream, in the direct track of the navigation.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been gazetted:—Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight, Governor of Jamaica. William Reid, Esquire, Lieutenant-colonel, Governor of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia. Charles Elliot, Esq., Captain R.N., Governor of the Bermudas. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT, the new member for Worcester, and formerly Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Melbourne, is mentioned as a likely Governor of Bombay.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—At Worship-street Police-court, on Monday, a Mr. Gibson was fined £5 for quitting the carriages, with several other persons, at the ticket platform, and walking up the line, thereby delaying the train. The defendant and his witnesses stated, that the trains were regularly delayed an unreasonable time in taking the tickets, and that, on the occasion in question, the train was an hour behind its time.—*Herapath's Journal*.

THE £10,000 FORGERY.—The bill against Captain Richardson was ignored by the jury, on Wednesday last, at the Central Criminal Court, on the ground that, after looking at the whole of the evidence, the majority of them were of opinion that the words "ten pounds" had never been written on the cheque, and, therefore, no forgery had been effected. He has since been discharged.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday, the bakers increased the price of their bread in several parts of the metropolis. The price of the 4lb. loaf was increased to 8d.

THE SCOTCH PAROCHIAL SYSTEM.—The *Glasgow Examiner* gives various statistics published under the auspices of the town council, from which it appears, says our contemporary, "that about 9,196 boys and 7,126 girls can write, being about 34 of each hundred. Boys to the number of 10,719, and girls 12,062, attend the Sabbath-schools, which shows that considerably more attend Sabbath than week-day schools, or about forty-eight of each hundred. It appears that about 4,355 boys and 5,075 girls, or about one-fourth part of our juveniles, cannot read, and about two-thirds cannot write. These tables announce the astounding fact that every ten years add above 20,000 untaught persons to our population, or 2,000 a year. With the few exceptions of those who, after they reach the age of sixteen years, educate themselves, according to these tables, the one half of our population can neither read nor write—for it obviously follows, that if only one half of the children are taught these branches, one half of the adults—with the exceptions formerly mentioned—possess any knowledge of these branches. It thus turns out that, after all the boastings we have had of the excellence of our parochial system, one half our population know nothing of the very elements of education—for it may be safely assumed that the grown-up population were equally scantily supplied with early training as are our present juveniles, and a large proportion of the other half know but precious little. With these facts before us, we are quite prepared to contend for the sufficiency of voluntarism to educate our entire population."

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pears	Flour.
English ....	2650	2010	360			
Scotch .....						
Irish .....			9740			
Foreign ....	3720		1230			

Price remains about the same for all articles in the corn trade, the market, however, being very firm.



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\* \* All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. R. H." His suggestions would be valuable enough to an organisation constructed with a view to work. In this instance they would be thrown away.

"Presbys." We believe Christian love to be best exemplified in characterising proceedings according to their demerits. When good men unite in doing bad things, true charity prompts us to call those things by their right name.

"Philo" declined.

"An Old Subscriber." Patience. We cannot put every man's hero first.

"Justicia." His question amounts to this:—Are civil governments founded upon an obvious necessity, or upon a mere expediency which every man may resist? We do not think the question one which can be profitably argued in our columns.

"W. C. B." Blackheath. The verses do not suit us.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1846.

#### SUMMARY.

IRELAND still engrosses attention. Turbulence is on the increase; and, as famine approaches, the passions of the people are getting the mastery over their patience. Government, we understand, has commenced employing its war-steamer in collecting supplies of food from the various British ports, and in transmitting them to the most destitute parts of Ireland. Baronial sessions are being held in every quarter of the isle, and money, which is to come in the first instance out of the public funds, to be repaid by Irish landlords, leisurely, if ever, is voted away with most improvident profusion. There will be no lack of employment during the coming winter, but if that employment is to be restricted within the limits prescribed by the Labour Rate Act, millions of money will be squandered upon comparatively useless objects. The danger has been pointed out to the Lord-Lieutenant; who, admitting it in its fullest extent, is urging upon the Government at home, the instant adoption of some measures for averting it. It is quite likely, therefore, that Parliament will be called together early in November, and a new Irish difficulty will present itself to the Legislature for solution. The present position of affairs forcibly illustrates the certainty of that law of retribution which, sooner or later, overtakes systematic oppression, by whomsoever practised. The theme, however, is too large a one for a mere passing discussion. It may serve us, in some future number, as a basis for more deliberate and extended remark.

The spirit of Palmerston walks abroad once again, and the Governments of Europe are troubled. Already the wind sighs, as if to warn us of an approaching storm. We know not whether the phenomenon is owing to the direct influence of this restless statesman, or whether his temper infects all with whom he comes in contact, but the fact is remarkable, that the organs of public opinion known to represent Whig feelings are busy in blowing the embers of Spanish insurrection into a flame. The "marriage" question, about which the people of this country do not care a jot, is elevated into something like a *casus belli*; and it will be well if our foreign relations are not so embroiled by the pertinacious meddling of Lord Palmerston as to dissipate the good understanding between our own people and the French, and to postpone to a remote period any closer commercial intercourse. Our Government have, it seems, sent in a strong and decided protest against the Montpensier alliance, founded on the treaty of Utrecht and the distinct promises made by Louis Philippe to Queen Victoria and her Ministers at Eu last year. It concluded with a threat that the friendly relations between the two powers will be interrupted by a persistence in the scheme. No reply has yet been made by the French Government, but the nature of it may easily be anticipated. The marriage will be completed unless an insurrection of the Spanish people, for which Louis Philippe's creatures in Madrid are, no doubt, prepared, should intervene. The French Court rely, it is said, too much upon the good sense and comparative indifference of the people of this country to fear the protests of their rulers. And, certainly, Lord Palmerston must have observed to little effect the change that has taken place in public opinion since 1840, if he supposes the English nation, however much it may sympathise with oppressed Spain, and detest the meanness and avarice of the French King, will sanction any further intervention in the affair, than the exercise of a purely moral influence.

Santa Anna, the patron of cock-fighting and other refined pastimes of a like character, has, as we anticipated, returned in triumph to Mexico, displaced General Paredes, and clapped him into prison. In Mexico they call this revolution; in this country we should look upon it simply as a change of ministers, with the somewhat important difference, however, that the dismissed servant of the public is, in the one case, recompensed perhaps by a peerage and a pension; in the other by confinement in a dungeon. What Mexico is to gain by the change remains to be seen. Santa Anna

is said to be a man of great personal influence and decision, which his predecessor was not. He is, moreover, as far as private predilection goes, in favour of a speedy settlement of differences with the United States. As our transatlantic brethren are tired of the war (disgust has reached them through their pockets), and have secured one of the principal ends for which it was undertaken—the seizure of California—it is not likely hostilities will be protracted much longer.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope bring intelligence of renewed depredations of the Caffres along the whole frontier, attended, in many cases, by barbarous murders. They are yet far from being intimidated by their late reverses. The colonists are taking the most vigorous measures for their chastisement and subjugation, and with this object are assembling a large force on the frontier, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men. This is a melancholy state of things. A country which was, but a short time since, the scene of successful missionary enterprise, is likely to be turned into a theatre of savage warfare. On the causes which have led to this disastrous rupture, we beg to refer our readers to an able, lucid, and convincing article in the forthcoming number of the *Eclectic Review*, evidently written by a man conversant with the history of the Cape Colony, and fully informed of the facts of the case. We gather from this paper that the Caffres are not precisely the intractable set of savages which the newspaper press in this country strives to represent them, and that the present war is to be attributed fully as much to the blundering mismanagement, and reckless ignorance of the colonial authorities, as to the faithlessness of the Caffre chiefs.

#### STATE EDUCATION.—TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY.

WE have attempted to show that a legal provision for the education of the people involves the injustice of reproducing in the next generation, at the public expense, the political and religious sentiments of the majority—that it would substitute, to an incalculable extent, mechanism for life—and that it would go far to suppress that active philanthropy which virtually sets the tone of public spirit in this country. We will not weary our readers with a long succession of kindred objections, nor retrace ground over which we have gone, in illustrating the superiority of the voluntary over the compulsory principle in the maintenance of religious institutions, although not a few of our arguments would apply quite as forcibly to secular as to religious teaching. We shall close our observations, therefore, upon this much-debated question, by exhibiting as briefly but as vividly as may be, the evils consequent upon a transference by society of its responsibilities to their rulers—a transference pre-supposed in shifting education from its present basis of willingness to that of a legal and compulsory provision.

The ends of society, and the ends of government, are stated by some to be identical. This is true to the extent of the relationship which subsists between them, but no further. The same thing may be said of master and servant—only, this is a case in which the limitation is apparent at a glance. The statement, if thus restricted, is a mere truism—if meant to be understood in a wider sense, is a manifest begging of the question. The ends of society and of government are identical only so far as government is wisely employed by society for the accomplishment of purposes which it can best effect by means of an authorised organisation. The institutions themselves differ essentially the one from the other—and, both being the ordination of Providence, must be concluded to aim at different results. Civil government of some sort, it is true, is necessary to the social state, just as physical health and strength are necessary to develop the advantages of domestic life—but in neither instance does any philosophy of which we are master, compel us to regard the objects of both as one and the same. There are some matters for which society, or, in other words, the individuals who compose it, is not responsible, after having committed them in charge to appointed authorities—such, for example, as the administration of justice. There are others in which no consent of society, however unanimous, can release its individual members from anterior obligations—and we produce, as the clearest instance, the duty devolved upon us by Heaven, of thinking independently, speaking undisguisedly, and labouring earnestly, in respect and on behalf of Christian truth.

Thus much premised, our readers will, we trust, pardon us if, in making out our case, we avail ourselves of some thoughts to which we gave expression some two or three years since. They will be found quite as pertinent to the question under discussion as to that yet higher one to which we were then devoting our attention.

As, by the prescription of Infinite wisdom, bodily health is linked with regular activity, and intellectual strength is associated with the stated exercise of the mental faculties, so the well-being of society is to be found only in the discharge, by its members, of the great duties it owes to itself. "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread," is a curse which unfolds an unlooked-for blessing—the bitter tonic prescribed to diseased human nature, by Almighty goodness. Society is under a similar ban—a similar discipline of mercy. God has bidden it go forth and get its own living—or, in other words, has bound up its welfare with the exercise, by its members, of care, activity, forethought, and self-sacrifice. There is a natural

tendency in it to inaction in this matter—to shift from itself the anxiety and labour of providing for its own comfort—its sanitary, commercial, educational, moral, and religious condition—and, yielding itself up to selfishness and sloth, to devolve upon any who make fair promises, the charge of looking after social happiness. And there are those, a select few, who take upon them the duty of tending, and "doing for" society—who wash, iron, and mend, for it—keep its victuals, and dispose of its scraps—look into all its affairs—furnish it with books—undertake to settle all its quarrels, as well as to make them—conduct it, at proper seasons, to church,—and persuade it, alas! too successfully, that it need give itself no concern about its own affairs—that they will all be managed for it much better than ever they would have been managed by it. And so society grows a lumpish, indolent, gawky thing; whose life is spent in shunning troublesome duties, and in seeking selfish indulgences—and the government which looks after it, scolds, pinches, hectors, fleeces it, at will.

The world would seem to be, according to the favourite authorities of the present day, one great menagerie, of which its several peoples are the wild beasts, and its various governments the keepers. Communities, instead of being cast upon their own resources in matters of education, morality, and religion—compelled to go forth, day by day, in search of what they most need, and thus to brace and nerve their powers whilst engaged in seeking the satisfaction of their wants—are shut up in cages, called "constitutions," and are fed, and fattened, and tamed into uselessness and servility. Men who come together into society are very apt to give way to a notion that all anxiety felt by them individually—all labour spent—all sacrifice made—for the promotion of social improvement, is just so much superfluous trouble; and, in general, they are quite willing to surrender a large portion of their rights to any "authorised" power who will take the responsibility off their hands. In a word, society cannot endure the bother of looking after its own welfare. It greatly prefers to be *done for*.

We confess to an increasing jealousy of this transference to government of cares and duties which society is too indolent, or too engrossed in money-making, to take upon itself. The consequence of it is, that the sphere of individual concern and activity for the well-being of society is becoming narrower year by year. Men who find their duties to the public interfere somewhat inconveniently with their selfish purposes, club together and ask government to relieve them of obligations they would fain get rid of. All that they want is to be left at liberty to acquire wealth, or to employ it, without being burdened with the heavy responsibilities which its possession involves. The consequence of indulging them in their request is lamentable. When men cease to care for the public, under a conviction that it is no business of theirs—when government persuades them to cherish no responsibility for the wretchedness, the ignorance, the immorality, the irreligion, which reign around them, but rather to commit to it the business of dealing with these evils—when the individual members of society are no longer conscious of the obligation to interest themselves in bettering its condition—general selfishness invariably runs out into some national passion, which carries its punishment in its very power. This country already exemplifies the truth of this remark. As a people, the duties which would call us out of ourselves are becoming fewer every year. The undivided stream of our energies, consequently, has run into another and far less desirable channel. Set at liberty by the State from the task of husbanding more than the smallest portion of our time, our activity, our thought for society, we employ the whole for ourselves. National life has risen up in one stem of passion—and the making of money has become the sole pursuit of Englishmen. Devotion to business, the conventional phraseology employed to describe the absorption of all our faculties in the acquisition of wealth, has become our distinguishing characteristic—and men's relation to the public, and the duties springing out of that relation, are positively fading out of the heart of the community.

On these general grounds, then, we strongly object to any legal provision for what is termed national education. We admit the comparative deficiency of existing means—but even that deficiency, the voluntary principle, if allowed time and scope for action, bids fair to supply at no very distant period. At all events, the evils of the compulsory system are so great and so various, as to entitle us to demand from its advocates what they have never yet furnished—incontestible evidence of the necessity for its adoption. When this has been seriously attempted, we may return to the subject.

#### THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

THE announcement by the Queen of Spain, that she and her august sister are in the interesting position of "persons about to marry," has driven half the European world frantic. Nothing Spanish, since the Armada, has created such consternation; and the busiest being in the gale which scattered that redoubtable fleet, was not in a greater bustle than have been scribes and diplomatists since the intelligence of these nuptials. Had the conductors of the public press, and all their "own correspondents," been disappointed suitors of the royal brides, their frenzy could hardly have been more intense. To show the wonderful effect of this event upon political intellects, and how completely everybody's head has been turned by it, we have only to say that our respected contemporary, the *Standard*, actually takes a rational and



common-sense view of the subject. Not that the marriage of the Queen herself is regarded with much concern, for nobody seems to expect any extraordinary, or even ordinary, result from her union with her diminutive cousin. The alliance of her sister with the son of the French King is the occurrence most devoutly deprecated. Nobody appears satisfied with it—except the parties most interested; all beside see ruin of some kind in the junction. Never, it would seem, but once, and that not since the fall, did a young pair take a step so injudicious and so fraught with evil. Their true love, or what in royal bosoms answers to it, the world seems determined shall not run smooth. To be sure, every one differs from every one else as to the particular sort of evil that must necessarily follow. All appear very much in the dark, but they are not a whit less frightened on that account. Each conjures up the spectre most hideous to himself, and forthwith goes into fits before it. Commercial restrictions, political bondage, foreign control, intestine strife, are a few of the evils confidently predicted; as if all these and many more did not already exist, and, marriage or no marriage, will continue for many a day in that unfortunate country. What the end of all this nervous excitement will be we do not know; we only hope, as the melancholy and mysterious Mr. Simmons did, when his love ran roughly, "that it will not be human gore."

We admit ourselves quite at a loss to reconcile the magnitude of this commotion with the minuteness of the exciting cause. That two young women living in Spanish latitudes, with nothing to dispel royal ennui but occasional bull-fights and perpetual barley-sugar, should marry as soon as an opportunity offers, is surely nothing very remarkable; and what concern England can have in the choice they make is to us a mystery. We doubt if Spain herself will be injured by an intimate connexion with a powerful, enlightened, and comparatively free country like France. If any damage is sustained, it will be by the French king and nation. This is by no means unlikely. Lord Aberdeen was probably outwitted at Eu, but his lordship may be consoled—a much cleverer man is deceived if Louis Philippe supposes that his throne and dynasty are strengthened by close relations with a poor, weak, and turbulent people.

Altogether we look upon this excitement as only another added to the many instances of the evil effects of our interference with foreign politics. The invariable issue of this vicious system has been disappointment and disaster. It leads to nothing but perplexity and fear, wars and rumours of wars. All the good results we ever contemplated from it have either been frustrated, or would have happened without our intervention. The condition of this very kingdom of Spain is a striking instance of the futility of a much-lauded and favourite scheme of diplomacy—the Quadruple Alliance. The pursuit by our fathers and ourselves of that old phantom, the balance of power, has only issued in a very substantial balance of quite a different kind, due to the public creditor. And such has been the constant result of diplomatic projects and pursuits. We have succeeded only in making ourselves universally detested. We are always engaged in, or on the eve of, a quarrel with some one. No sooner have we, by a hair-breadth escape, eluded an European war on the Syrian question, than we are thrown into a cold perspiration by the dread of a contest with Brother Jonathan, about some waste howling wilderness, inhabited by bears and beavers. That "dark cloud" is scarcely dispelled, when we are intensely irritated by the connubial prospects of a pair of princesses, in the persons of whose husbands we have really no more concern than we have in the quality of their lollypops. The scene may shift, and the circumstances vary, but the contention is perpetual. We are no sooner off with an old foe than we are instantly on with a new.

"And 'tis a poor relief we gain  
To change the place but keep the pain."

We confess ourselves of the Manchester school of foreign, as well as of commercial, policy. We hold that trade is a surer pacificator than treaties, and that an exchange of commodities is a better guarantee of peace than an exchange of ambassadors. We have as great a horror of these latter as sailors have of the flying Dutchman. They are as ominous as Mother Carey's chickens. Their very presence is portentous of storm and strife. If they would only be quiet, spend their salaries in peace, and sink their offices into sinecures, they might be tolerated; but no two of different nations can meet but they must be matching their small wit, and exercising their wretched astuteness at the risk of endangering the peace of the world. We never hear of one without thinking of *Punch's* celebrated caricature of the "Dirty Little Boy," and of the indignant exclamation of his exasperated nurse, "Drat the lad, he's always in a mess!" Diplomacy is a failure and a nuisance, and we hope have seen the Laurie that will "put it down." The increasing intelligence of the people of this country will not much longer tolerate perpetual intermeddling with foreign politics. Our statesmen will be taught that they are not charged with the affairs of the whole world, or expected to supersede the necessity of providential superintendence. The "honour of England" will be considered quite safe, even if she is not consulted before other nations make the slightest domestic arrangement, nor called upon to take a part either as principal, second, or mediator in every contention on the face of the globe. But we are quite sure that this vexatious system will only be abated by a strong infusion of democracy among our rulers. So long as coronets are supposed to imply brains—so

long as we entertain the delusion that the art of governing is exclusively aristocratic, and vest it in the only class benefited by foreign intrigue, contention, and war—so long will our foreign relations be complicated and embarrassing, and the peace of the world "tremble on the finger of diplomacy."

There is, however, a better time coming; we shall only have to wait a little longer for the period when Mr. Cobden's maxim, "as little intercourse as possible between the governments, and as much connexion as possible between the nations, of the world," must be the motto of our rulers, and when the adoption of this principle shall be recognised as the passport to power, even in the absence of a patent of nobility and a well-authenticated great grandfather.

#### THOMAS CLARKSON.

HE is gone to his rest—the oldest, the most indefatigable labourer in the field of philanthropy—Thomas Clarkson has gone to his rest. He breathed out his soul at Playford-hall, his own residence, on Saturday morning last, peacefully, and, as became his whole life, unostentatiously. His name he has left to his country, and it is one of the purest and the brightest that ever adorned the annals of Great Britain.

If ever man was inspired by Heaven to do a great work, Thomas Clarkson was. If ever human life spake a purpose thrust upon it from on high, the life of Clarkson so spake. Brought front to front with slavery by a seeming accident, and certainly with no intention to destroy it, the instincts of his moral nature started up as if by magic, and struggled to pursue and fasten upon the hideous monster. His soul became possessed by one master passion—to abolish the slave-trade and slavery for ever. Filled with this glorious purpose, he would not, could not, stop to weigh possibilities. There was a work needing to be done—crying aloud, yet plaintively, for some one to do it; and Thomas Clarkson heard and obeyed the call. He gave himself at once—to work. Health, ease, money, domestic comfort, reputation, life itself, were freely offered. His was no puling, sentimental philanthropy. It was not the play of a lambent flame upon the surface of his character—but a fire burning at his heart. He asked no man's leave to labour—poised his design upon no man's judgment—thought, probably, of no man's opinion—but laboured, as of necessity, for self-relief. He lived in his mission. This is the secret of his energy, his activity, his perseverance, his self-denial. It became everything to him. His thoughts hovered perpetually over it—his sympathies gathered round it, and dwelt there—his will was wedded to it. Hence, heedless of fame, he cared only to work on—and, whilst others won applause, he contented himself with furnishing to them the chief materials for their usefulness. The honour in which his name was held long before his decease, was an apt illustration of the Saviour's law—"Whoso will lose his life, for my sake and the gospel's, shall find it."

It was in beautiful keeping with the whole of Thomas Clarkson's career, that death should find him, at an unusually advanced age, still busy in doing good. When slavery was abolished throughout the British dominions, the world might have expected Clarkson's retirement from active benevolence. But, no! From the negro he turned to the British sailor. The last letter he wrote was one to the Prime Minister on behalf of seamen—the last he received was that Minister's reply. His course is finished—his magnanimous labours have been crowned with success—and "the venerable Clarkson" released from further toil, has laid down his infirmities with his body, and entered upon his imperishable reward. Fragrant be his memory through all future generations!

HALL OF COMMERCE, LONDON.—Mr. Vincent will deliver an address in this hall on Friday next, at one o'clock, on the present state of parties with a view to a judicious effort in favour of a thorough reform of the House of Commons.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT MADEIRA.—In reply to a memorial from the Deacon's court of the Free Talbooth Church, Edinburgh, on the late ejection of Dr. Kallely, from the island of Madeira, and the persecution of the Christians, Lord Palmerston has replied to the effect, "that her Majesty's Government will not fail to take proper measures upon this subject, to which their attention has already been directed by communications which have been received from Madeira."

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON CORN.—We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to our report of a most important public meeting, held this week at Pollokshaws, in regard to the emergency in which the country is placed by the failure of the potato crop. It will be observed that the leading objects embraced in the requisition for the meeting, were the prohibition of the use of grain for distillation, to abolish the remainder of the sliding-scale, and to open the ports of the United Kingdom for the admission of every description of grain, and the primary necessities of life, free of all duty whatever. Whig, Tory, and Radical, Churchman and Dissenter, have united, and with one accord have agreed to press on the Government the necessity for immediate action for their relief, in common with the relief of their fellow countrymen.—*Glasgow Post*

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mr. Vincent commences his work in this county on Monday next. He will address five meetings in the city of Lincoln on Civil and Religious Liberty; the Suffrage; and on the Moral and Mental Elevation of the People. Great preparations are making to secure him an enthusiastic reception—and large gatherings are expected.

#### DEATH OF THOMAS CLARKSON.

(Abridged from the *Ipswich Express*.)

This illustrious philanthropist died at four o'clock on Saturday morning last, at his residence, Playford-hall, near this town. He had attained the age of eighty-six; but his spirit burned bright to the last, and while he ceased not to direct his thoughts to the great question of the emancipation of the human race, he calmly looked forward to "the crown of life" laid up in heaven for the faithful followers of the cross.

He was born at Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, on March 28th, 1760, and was educated at Cambridge. In the year 1785, Dr Peckhard, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, proposed the following question to the senior Bachelors of Arts, as the subject of a Latin prize dissertation,—“Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?” At this time Clarkson was a senior bachelor in the University; and having gained a prize the previous year, he resolved to enter the lists again as a competitor. While studying the general question of slavery for the purpose of the prize essay, the whole iniquity of the negro slave trade burst upon his view.

“It is impossible,” he remarked, in his *History of Slavery*, “to imagine the severe anguish which the composition of this essay cost me. All the pleasure I had promised myself from the literary contest was exchanged for pain, by the astounding facts that were now continually before me. It was one gloomy subject from morning till night. In the day I was agitated and uneasy, in the night I had little or no rest. I was so overwhelmed with grief, that I sometimes never closed my eyes during the whole night, and I no longer regarded my essay as a mere trial for literary distinction. My great desire was now to produce a work that should call a vigorous public effort to redress the wrongs of injured Africa.”

He came to London to make inquiries, and to collect materials. He shortly produced his celebrated essay “On the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species.” He obtained the prize; but the inferior motives of the collegian were annihilated by the nobler purposes of philanthropy. His aim now became the deliverance of the African race. He made a vow of eternal enmity to the slave trade, and to slavery in every form. He resolved to consecrate himself to this gigantic, and then apparently hopeless, task.

From this time Thomas Clarkson entered on his work with renewed zeal; and he found that, the further he inquired into the evil of slavery and its traffic, the more diabolical and revolting did the system appear. That eminent statesman, William Wilberforce, who was one of the principal leaders in this great work, and who devoted all the energies of his powerful mind to the subject, did not, however, enter the field in the cause of the negro until two years after Thomas Clarkson had taken a lively interest in the abolition cause. Between them no rivalry existed. The question was not, “Who should have the most honour?” but, “Who should do the most good?”

On the 22nd of May, 1787, a committee was formed, consisting of twelve gentlemen, of which the deceased was a member. Their desire was, that the subject of slavery should be brought before Parliament; and, in order to do that, the fullest information of the evils connected with slavery was sought to be obtained in addition to the mass of evidence already in their possession. To obtain this, Mr. Clarkson proceeded to the ports of Bristol and Liverpool, where he met with many friends who were favourable to the cause in which he had embarked, and obtained much valuable information; but his labours there were so indefatigable and incessant as to endanger his health. Mr. Clarkson successively visited Bridgewater, Monmouth, Gloucester, Liverpool, Worcester, and Chester, at which places he found many friends; but the planters and African traders exerted themselves in every possible way to accomplish their ends; they even calumniated his character, impugned his motives, and threatened to dismiss him from their service any who dared to furnish him with information. When the object of his visit had become known at Liverpool, attempts were made upon his valuable life, which was, on more than one occasion, exposed to imminent danger, for he very narrowly escaped being pushed from the pier-head by some persons who seemed determined to effect his destruction.

On the 9th of May, 1788, the abolition of the slave trade was first made the subject of parliamentary discussion. It was eloquently defended by Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Sir W. Dolben, Mr. Whitbread, and by several others. The discussion resulted in a motion that the subject should be investigated in the ensuing session.

In 1789 Clarkson was called upon to go to France to promote the cause of abolition. Although that country was in a state of political anarchy, and he was advised to travel in another name, he cast himself upon the protection of Providence, and prosecuted his labours fearlessly. After a residence of six months in France, Mr. Clarkson returned to England, and, after travelling many thousand miles in quest of persons who could give evidence before a committee, found that no evidence could be given as to how the slaves were obtained in Africa in such large numbers. The planters said they were purchased at fairs—the abolitionists, that they were kidnapped. It was difficult to get evidence, as but few Europeans were permitted to sail up the rivers. Clarkson was informed by a friend, that he saw a man twelve months before, who was a sailor, who had been engaged in the trade; he described his person, but knew neither his name nor his residence—he appeared to belong to the navy. On this information Clarkson started, and visited successively all the ships belonging to the navy at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness, without success. From Chatham he proceeded to Portsmouth, and examined all the vessels there, with a similar result. There was but one port left, which was Plymouth, upwards of 200 miles off. On the first day he boarded forty ships, but did not find a single person who had been to Africa. After passing a restless night, with drooping spirits, he entered the boat the next morning agitated alternately



by hope and fear; and in pursuing his task on the fifty-seventh vessel, he found the man who had been described.

Delighted with his success, Clarkson returned to London with his witness, who had, on several occasions, been present when natives had been forcibly torn from their homes. In 1793, Mr. Clarkson's physical and mental powers gave way; the excitement had been intense; for seven years he maintained a correspondence with four hundred persons, and wrote a work annually for the cause. He travelled upwards of thirty-five thousand miles in search of evidence, performing a great part of these journeys in the night. Not until 1807, after twenty years' incessant toil, was the abolition of the slave trade carried. It was the last act of the Grenville and Fox administration. The seals of office and the royal assent were given simultaneously.

Mr. Clarkson now turned his attention to literature, and his first work, the "History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade," 2 vols. 8vo., was published in a few months. He afterwards published, "Thoughts on the necessity of Abolishing Slavery;" "A Portraiture of Quakerism," 3 vols. 8vo.; "Life of William Penn," 2 vols. 8vo., &c., &c. These pursuits never diverted his attention from the great cause to which he had devoted his life. In 1818, the Emperor of Russia (the celebrated Alexander) and other distinguished individuals met in Paris. Mr. Clarkson drew up an address to the sovereigns, and requested an interview with the Emperor, which was readily granted. Soon after, a meeting of the European sovereigns took place at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Emperor, after recognising Mr. Clarkson, led him into his room, and placed a chair for him to sit upon. The Emperor approved of Mr. Clarkson's address to the sovereigns, and undertook to deliver, with his own hands, the addresses to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia; inspected the productions of the Africans in cotton and iron, which Mr. Clarkson laid before him; and observed that Africa ought to have a fair chance of raising herself in the scale of the civilised world. A few years since Mr. Clarkson was presented with the freedom of the City of London.

Although the accumulated weight of upwards of fourscore years pressed heavily upon the shattered energies of Clarkson, so long as life and being lasted his great anxiety was to do good. It was indeed a noble sight to enter his apartment, and see this venerable man, with sight impaired, and his once fine frame bowed down by the exertions of added years, still engaged, under much physical suffering, in efforts to lessen the sorrows of the human race. Within the last few months of his death, the cause of the sailor occupied much of his attention; the wrongs under which this useful class is suffering deeply moved his heart, and induced him to write a pamphlet and take other steps in their behalf.

Clarkson was one of those rare characters, who, in the course of every two or three centuries, are called by Providence from obscurity, to work some stupendous moral change upon the history of an empire, or the human race at large; and who can believe nothing impossible, because the work which they have to do appears an impossibility. Our readers will, no doubt, call to mind the masterly sketch of Clarkson's character by Lord Brougham in the preface to his lordship's speeches on the slave trade; but, perhaps, the noblest epitaph upon his tomb would be—"Here lies the man who excited Wilberforce to labour for the abolition of the slave trade." Granville, Sharp, and Wilberforce, have been honoured with monuments in Westminster Abbey; and it is not too much to anticipate that a similar tribute of national gratitude will be bestowed on the memory of one greater than either, who laboured more abundantly than all others, by a Ministry, under the auspices of some of whose members the slaves in our West India colonies were legally disenthralled.

**BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.**—MR. HENRY VINCENT.—This great moral teacher and powerful orator delivered the first of two lectures on the temperance question, last night, in the Temperance-hall. The audience was very large, and, as usual, for two hours, that immense crowd watched, with thrilling interest, the words flow from the lecturer's lips, ever and anon rapturously cheering the beautiful and ennobling sentiments with which he moves the soul from its depths, and touches those chords that respond to a perception of moral and intellectual truth and beauty. Mr. Vincent is doing a vast amount of good: he is one of the few who can reach and stir the great human heart, and awaken men to a love of the great and good in morals and intellect. The second lecture will be delivered this evening, and doubtless the hall will be filled to overflowing.—*Bradford Observer*. [The second lecture was given on Thursday night last to a densely-crowded meeting.]

**PONTYPOOL—NEW BRITISH SCHOOL.**—The Dissenters and friends of civil and religious liberty in Pontypool, deeply convinced that every system of State education is as utterly impracticable as it is unjust; and that the Voluntary principle is the most effective means that can be adopted to secure, not only to a single locality, but to the nation at large, a good education, have purchased an eligible piece of land, on which they have commenced building a spacious school-room, capable of accommodating at least 300 children. The principles on which the school will be conducted, are those sanctioned by the educational conference held at Llandoverly. The committee consists of members of the several bodies of Wesleyans, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Baptists. The building will not cost less than £500, towards which amount several handsome sums have been contributed, and numerous friends (chiefly ladies), are busily engaged soliciting contributions towards the same object, and it is hoped by the time the architect shall have completed his task, the whole amount will be collected.

**THE LATE MR. JOHN ASHTON**, of Newton Bank, near Hyde, in Cheshire, a wealthy Manchester cotton-manufacturer, has by his will left the residue of his personal estate to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards liquidating the National Debt. It is supposed that the State will thus take £150,000

## THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

### THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEMS.

Mr. Baines's ninth letter to Lord John Russell continues the examination of the Continental systems of State education. "Knowledge," he says, in a few introductory remarks, "is not the chief good of nations. Liberty is far more precious. Because liberty, if not the parent, is at least the nurse, of all the virtues which dignify men and communities. Knowledge is useless till applied to action; and without liberty action is impossible. But Government education is hostile to liberty." Look at its effects, direct and indirect, in France:—

There are not less than eighty thousand professors, schoolmasters, inspectors, censors, provisors, and other functionaries connected with education, planted in the centres of influence and at the fountains of opinion throughout France,—the whole of whom are directly or indirectly appointed by, and dependent on the Minister, subject to dismissal or promotion by him, and ever looking to him for direction! How vast the influence which this must give the Government, in a country where the whole number of electors is only 180,000! Not only the primary schools and the secondary schools, but all the colleges, all the faculties (of the *belles lettres*, the sciences, law, theology, and medicine), and all the normal schools, are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. Thus a network of scholastic influence, as well as of patronage, is spread over France. The Minister has the prescribing of all the books used in the schools, as well as by the students in their leisure hours. The able author of "France—her governmental, administrative, and social organisation, exposed, and considered in its principles, in its working, and in its results,"—a French advocate of character and excellent information, thus exposes one of the workings of this enormous machine of patronage, perhaps never thought of in this country:—

"There is a part of the prerogative of the Minister of Public Instruction which is particularly calculated to establish and extend its influence, and of which M. Guizot has made large use. In all the royal colleges there are foundations (*bourses*), paid either by the State or by the departments, for the education of the children of poor families, who are admitted on the appointment of the Minister. Some of these *bourses* are for the whole amount of the charge of the boarding and instruction, some for three-fourths, and some for the half of it. The number of these foundations is about 2,000. M. Guizot, and after him his successors, have generally disposed of them in favour of electors or of deputies of their party. You will find that more than 200 deputies have their sons and nephews so educated at the public expense! The total amount of these foundations is 600,000 francs."—p. 44.

Do not all these facts show a frightful amount of influence in the hands of the Minister—an amount sufficient (especially when added to the payment of the clergy of all denominations, and the other public functionaries) to corrupt the electoral body, enslave the Chambers, bribe the literature of the county, and peril its liberties?

Thus Government education has two distinct and most serious evil consequences in France—first, it compromises liberty; and secondly, it deteriorates the national character by superseding benevolence, independent action, and public spirit.

In Austria, Prussia, and most of the German states, the working of the system is even worse than in France, so far as public liberty and the independence of the national character are concerned. Mr. Baines refers to the testimony of Mr. Laing:—

Mr. Laing, in his "Notes of a Traveller on the Social and Political State of France, Prussia, Switzerland," &c., and also in his later work on the "Pilgrimage to the Holy Coat of Trèves," has rendered eminent service to the cause of truth, by pulling off the mask from the so-called boasted system of education in Prussia; and though attempts have been made, and are even now making, to invalidate his arguments, they do not touch the substantial truth and sound philosophy of his views. It is said that Mr. Laing is mistaken in accounting for the servile submission of the Prussians to the Government remodelling of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, by their educational system, inasmuch as the system of education did not originate till after the remodelling of the churches. But Mr. Laing knew the dates and facts much better than his critics. Education has been under Government control in Prussia since the days of Frederick II., though the plan was revised and amended in 1819; and Mr. Laing is perfectly right in saying that Government education is part and parcel of the whole despotic system of Prussia, and that its effects are not to elevate the people in the qualities most valuable to men and nations, but rather to keep them in a more helpless dependence on their rulers. The facts disprove the very prevalent fallacy, that education is necessarily favourable to liberty. For here is the majority of a great nation, comprising nearly nine millions of Protestants, reduced to the miserable subservience of allowing their two churches, the Lutheran and the Reformed, to be suppressed, and a new Church, with a new liturgy and new rites, imposed upon them. To be sure, the arrangement forced on the Prussians did not suppress Protestant doctrine: but the Government took upon it to change the name, the forms, and the services of the churches, and dragooned its subjects into an acceptance of the religious system formed by a Government commission! Such an attempt in any part of the United Kingdom would have been resisted to the death. It is evident, to say the very least, that education has done nothing for liberty in Prussia, and that Government education is there the instrument and the ally of the strictest despotism.

Mr. Laing's important testimony, as to the pernicious influence of State education in Prussia, is as follows:—

The social value or importance of the Prussian arrangements for diffusing national scholastic education has been evidently overrated; for now that the whole system has been in the fullest operation in society upon a whole generation, *we see morals and religion in a more unsatisfactory state in this very country than in almost any other in the north of Europe; we see nowhere a people in a more abject political and civil condition, or with less free agency in their social economy.* A national education, which gives a nation neither religion, nor morality, nor civil liberty, nor political liberty, is an education not worth having.

Truly, much humbug has been played off by literary men—unwittingly, no doubt, for they themselves were sincere dupes—upon the pious and benevolent feelings of the European public, with regard to the excellence of the Prussian educational system. Who could suppose, while reading pamphlets, reviews, and literary articles out of number on national education, and on the beautiful system, means, and arrangements adopted by Prussia for educating the people, and

while lost in admiration in the educational labyrinth of country schools and town schools—common schools and high schools—real schools and classical schools—gymnasias—progymnasias—normal schools—seminariums—universities—who could suppose that, with all this education, no use of education is allowed?—that while reading and writing are enforced upon all, thinking and the communication of thoughts are prevented by an arbitrary censorship of the press, sometimes strict, sometimes lax? Who could suppose that the only visible use to the people of Prussia of all this national education is, in reality, to write out official, civil, or military reports from inferiors to superiors—that it enters in no other way into their social affairs? Who could suppose, at the very period Victor Cousin, the Edinburgh Reviewers, and so many other eminent literary men of all countries, were extolling the national education and general acquirement of reading in Prussia, and kindling around them a holy and truly virtuous enthusiasm among the moral and religious, for the diffusion of knowledge in all countries—that the exercise of worship anywhere but in a church was prohibited and made criminal in Prussia by an edictal law dated the 9th March, 1834; and that many persons suffering imprisonment, civil disabilities, or other punishments for this Prussian crime of worshipping God in their own houses, were only liberated and pardoned by the amnesty of August, 1840? Who could suppose that while the praises of the educational system of the Prussian government were resounding in our senate and our pulpits, this educating government was driving by religious persecution from her educated land upwards of 600 Christians, who went from Silesia to the wilds of America, simply to enjoy the privileges of religious freedom, and of communicating at the altar according to the forms and doctrines of Luther or Calvin, rather than of his late Majesty? Who could suppose, that, while literary men were extolling the high educational state of Prussia, her moral state stood so low that such a sect as the Muckers would not only exist in the most educated of her provinces—but could flourish openly, and number among its members, clergy, nobility, and educated and influential people? These writers had evidently been deceiving themselves and the public; had looked no farther than the means of education; and had hastily concluded that these means must necessarily be producing the end.

This is the government of functionarism and despotism united, endeavouring to perpetuate itself by turning the education of the people and the means of living of a great body of civil functionaries placed over them, into a machinery for its own support.—pp. 228–233.

Mr. William Howitt, in his "German Experiences," speaks of the system in a similar strain. Mr. Howitt thinks the middle class of Germany well educated, but the upper class trained into parasites, and the working classes not trained at all. He says:—

When I have gone amongst the working classes, I have found them all educated to the amount of the Government intentions. They could read, write, cast accounts, and sing. But what more? Nothing. They did not read more than their fathers did before them, the greater part not at all. When they left school at the legal age, they seldom seemed to open a book afterwards, except round the winter stove, and that of the kind mentioned in my chapter on this subject in my "Rural and Social Life of Germany." Their ignorance, compared with that of our country population, even with those who cannot read, is astounding. *Their education did not seem to show the slightest trace of awaking effect on their minds.* . . . But the worst of all remains behind. While the Government education leaves the mind where it found it as to all real enlightenment and awakening, it does not neglect the power which it possesses to bend the young subject early to the yoke of passive obedience. This Government influence operates through the whole system; its vigilant eye is always fixed upon it; every parish schoolmaster is under the surveillance of superiors and boards, whose converging lines all terminate in the bureau of an especial minister—the ministry of an arbitrary and irresponsible king. So far is every schoolmaster from daring to teach any liberal opinions, on any subject, he has his printed instructions from the royal cabinet to inculcate sedulously, and with all his power, reverence to royalty and implicit obedience to all its injunctions.

In answer to the objections made to Government education on the score of liberty, it is often pleaded that the plan prevails in Holland, Switzerland, and some German states, all of which possess free constitutions. But surely those who make this reply are aware, that the Government education was established in nearly every one of those states when it was under a despotic form of government, and that the system everywhere retains the evidence of its despotic origin:—

In Holland, the Government education was begun under French Directors and a French King. The system is as purely governmental as anything in France or Prussia. Education is not, indeed, compulsory in Holland, any more than in France; but all the schoolmasters are licensed, appointed, and promoted, by Government inspectors, who have the control of the schools and the school-books; and the direction and patronage of the whole centres in the Minister of the Interior, and the Inspector-General of Public Instruction. In Holland, too, the Government pays the ministers of religion of every sect, and the Universities are under its control. To attribute the virtues and the industry of the Dutch to this Government education is absurd: those characteristics have distinguished the nation for centuries; and, in fact, they were a well-educated people for generations before their French invaders made the system governmental.

The compulsory and State education of Switzerland can scarcely be admitted as a precedent, seeing that the Swiss cantons keep religion, as well as education, under State pay and control, and that the principles of religious liberty are so ill understood by them as to lead to severe persecution and religious wars.

All the German states, I believe, were under arbitrary forms of government when their educational systems were created, though some of them have since obtained constitutions. In all of them the State is paymaster of the ministers of religion, of whatever sect.

It is maintained that the Prussian system of education is very successful in teaching religion impartially, and, at the same time, effectually, to children of different sects in the same school. The following is the testimony of Mr. Horace Mann, the secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, in his "Report of an Educational Tour in Germany," &c., on the subject. It should be remarked that Mr. Mann is most favourable to the Prussian system as regards tuition. After describing the law as to teaching religion, both to Protestant and Catholic children, he says:—

At 14,—the common termination of the school-going age,—the Protestant children usually have sufficient knowledge of the Bible to be confirmed,—that is, to become members of the church, and, of course, communicants at the eucharist.



This confirmation and membership of the church depend on the amount of their Bible knowledge, not on the state of their religious affections. The priest examines and approves, or, if he finds the pupils deficient in Bible knowledge, they are remanded to their former school, or sent to a Bible school. In a Prussian city, I was taken to a school of about twenty boys and girls, from 14 to 16 or 17 years of age, who were doing nothing but reading the Bible. They were vagrants from other places, and were as vicious and perverse a looking company of children as I ever saw. All over their countenances, in characters too legible to be mistaken, were inscribed the records of malignity and evil passions. They had not obtained the amount of Bible knowledge requisite for confirmation and admission into the church, and were therefore sent here to acquire it. The day for a new examination was near by, at which time the greater part of them would probably be received into the church. Such reception is indispensable, because without a certificate of confirmation from the priest, it would be nearly or quite impossible for any one to obtain a place as a servant, apprentice, or clerk, or even to get married.

The consequence of all this is, that the whole community are members of the church. The gamester,—in a country where gaming is a national vice,—the drunkard, the thief, the libertine, the murderer,—like the malefactors who are in prison under the sentence of the law, and the crafty and powerful who by force or fraud have eluded its judgments,—all are members of the Church of Christ!

No inconsiderable number of the teachers in the Prussian schools, gymnasia, and universities, are inwardly hostile to the doctrines they are required to teach. I asked one of these how he could teach what he disbelieved; and whether it did not involve the essence of falsehood? His reply was, "It is a lie of necessity. The Government compels us to do this, or it takes away our bread!"

When the mass of the people are ignorant, they easily become the passive subjects and recipients of a compulsory religion, however false; but when the people become enlightened, their tendency is to recoil from a compulsory religion, even though it be true. The enforcement of a speculative faith,—or, at least, an acknowledgement of one,—upon minds that discard it, is, doubtless, one of the principal reasons of the rapid spread of infidelity in that country.

In the schools of Holland, as in those of the United States, there is no teaching of religion. So entirely is the subject avoided, that the Jew and the Christian, the Catholic and the Unitarian, are in the same schools without objection. "The Bible is not read in them (says Mr. Mann). Children are permitted to withdraw at a certain hour, to receive a lesson in religion from their pastors, but this is not required. It is optional to go or remain." Of this system, Mr. Kay—with an impartiality of panegyric on foreign systems quite wonderful—expresses his high admiration!

Mr. Baines defers his examination of the American State-schools until his next letter.

**EDUCATION AT NEWCASTLE.**—The Catholics of this town are making a movement in favour of voluntary education, and repudiating State interference. "A demonstration of this kind," says the *Gateshead Observer*, "took place on Wednesday last, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, among the Catholics. There was a large gathering of the laity, headed by the clergy of the town; and the people evinced the warmest attachment to their pastors, and a ready acquiescence in their views. Dr. Ferguson, the secretary of the Catholic Institute, strongly urged the Catholics to educate their own poor, and not surrender them to the care of State teachers. He seasoned his appeal to the meeting with suspicions of her Majesty's Ministers, in which we have no sympathy, because we think them imaginary; but we are willing to agree with the reverend gentleman, that if the Catholics and other religious denominations will imitate the Society of Friends, and educate their own poor, that will be much better than that the State should undertake the task."

**SCHOOLMASTERS' SALARIES.**—In the report of the Rev. F. C. Cook, one of the Government inspectors, we (*Morning Chronicle*) find the following facts respecting the incomes of schoolmasters of the poor in six counties, which vary as follows:—In Essex from £10 to £60, average £32; Suffolk from £10 to £90, average £33; Bedfordshire from £15 to £50, average £28; Cambridgeshire from £13 to £50, average £35; Huntingdonshire from £8 to £60, average £26 10s.; Norfolk from £8 to £60, average £28 15s. Upon these figures the inspector observes—"The teachers who receive salaries below £15 are generally boarded and lodged in the clergyman's house; and a fair proportion of the others are provided with apartments, and some with light and fuel. But, after making every allowance for these advantages, it is manifest that the average payment of the teachers is considerably below that sum which would be a fair remuneration to a person of fair abilities, who devotes himself to the work of instruction." The report of the National Society for 1845, however, says—"The salaries offered for masters, for the most part, varied in value from £120 to £50 a year, and for mistresses from £70 to £30." We (*Leeds Mercury*) know that the British and Foreign School Society generally mentions £80 a year as the proper salary for the masters trained in its establishment, at least in towns." In countries where State education prevails the masters are much worse paid. The incomes of the public schoolmasters in France average only about £20 a year from the public allowance and the children's payments united. The Government schoolmasters in Switzerland are equally ill paid. In Scotland the salaries average about £20, exclusive of fees and a house. If the *Chronicle* wants a stronger proof still that Government-paid servants are not always the best paid, we may remind him that there were 1,138 clergymen of the Church of England, curates, receiving less than £60 a year stipend so lately as the year 1838!"

**MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM SOIREE.**—The grand annual *soirée* will be held on Thursday, October 22. Lord Morpeth is to be president. Archbishop Whately, the Bishops of Norwich and Oxford, Lord Sandon, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Bright, Dr. Mackay, Mr. George Dawson, M.A., Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Dr. Vaughan, Mr. Charles Swain, and other distinguished individuals have accepted invitations. The Theatre Royal is to be connected with the Free-trade Hall, by rooms extending over South-street; and in these temporary rooms refreshment are to be provided.

## SOCIAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.

(From the *Economist*)

(Concluded from our last number.)

The other cause—a still more frequent one—which leads to wholesale evictions, is this. Rent can ultimately and permanently be paid only out of the surplus produce of the land; now the greater the sub-division, especially with so slovenly a system of cultivation as that practised by the peasantry of Ireland, the smaller and smaller will that surplus become, till at last it dwindles away altogether. The tenant, or rather the cottier, is unable to pay his rent. This is an event of daily occurrence in Ireland. Sometimes his landlord is lenient, and gives him a year or two to recover himself, before proceeding to extremities. But this, of course, does not mend matters, and the result is that he owes two or three years' rent instead of one. Sometimes his landlord distrains, or ejects him at once, and lets the land to another party, if one can be found daring enough to take it.

Now, in each of the above cases, where, on the falling out of leases, landlords throw small holdings into large ones, or, more properly speaking, convert gardens into farms, and where tenants are dismissed because they cannot pay their rent—though, in the former case, the owner only exercises an unquestionable social and legal right inherent in ownership, and often does it generously and mercifully, and in the latter, the tenant himself is the person who violates the contract—yet the landlord is looked upon as a cruel oppressor, and the tenant as an innocent victim. In Ireland, the landlord or his steward are invariably shot at, and the incoming tenant threatened, cruelly beaten, and probably murdered; and what is still more remarkable, we in England, when we read the accounts of these atrocities, too generally echo the popular feeling in Ireland, by blaming the victims and pitying the murderers! Yet, in our own country, as leases fall out, small farms are constantly thrown together to form larger ones, and no one dreams of finding fault with the proprietor, but, on the contrary, he is generally looked upon as an active and improving landlord, who knows what he is about. And in our country, when a tenant ceases to pay his rent, he leaves his farm, as a matter of course, and the landlord who did not eject him would be looked upon as a prodigy of weakness and folly; and if the superseded tenant in either case were to avenge his fancied wrong upon his landlord or his successor, he would be hanged without benefit of clergy, and his act would be considered as an unprovoked and execrable murder. Nay, further, in England the bare idea of interfering with a man's right to let his land how he will, and to whom he will, and in whatever sized farms he will, never enters into our thoughts; yet many of our newspapers, and many of our senators also, are actually calling out for a law—to be applied to Ireland only—for restraining a landlord from superseding a tenant whose lease has expired, or who has ceased to pay that covenanted rent which is his only claim to the occupation of the land—a law, in other words, for doing that legally which is already done in fact, by the Irish peasantry, by outrage and intimidation.

Now, what is the cause of this extraordinary difference in the feelings with which we regard identically the same proceedings in England and Ireland? Why do we feel disposed to blame the ejecting landlord, and to sympathise with and excuse the murdering tenant in Ireland and not in England? Simply because the cultivation of land being the peasant's only means of livelihood in Ireland, ejectment from his holding is, or is supposed to be, starvation; and we cannot but feel and confess that a man has great excuse for resorting to any outrage in order to protect himself and his family from certain death. That this, also, is the mode of reasoning among the Irish peasantry, the extract we have already given from Mr. Poulett Scrope's speech sufficiently shows.

Now, in England, even did the cottier system prevail as in Ireland, ejectment would not involve starvation. The cultivation of the soil is not the only mode of obtaining a subsistence in England; the ejected cottier would, with us, have still two resources; we have the poor rates for those who cannot work (or who cannot find work) and manufactures for those who can. In Ireland, to speak broadly, they have neither.

Our contemporary then proceeds to account for the fact, that Ireland has scarcely any manufactures. The fault lies with the people themselves:—"There is no country physically better adapted for manufactures than Ireland; none where all the material elements of manufacturing success are to be found in such rich abundance. There is iron, there is copper, there is coal, there is its cheaper substitute—turf, there is ample water-power and water-carriage, an overflowing population, wages high at 10d. a-day, and a soil capable of producing as good flax as any in the world. If Irishmen were Englishmen, Ireland would long since have been, and might at once become, the cheapest manufacturing country in the world. But the main element is wanting—an industrious, reasonable, and energetic population. The reckless character, and foolish, violent conduct of the Irish, have not only prevented the establishment of those manufactures, which would speedily have rescued them from misery, but have driven away those they once possessed. Formerly, the sawing and ship-building trades flourished in Dublin, and gave employment to large numbers; but the habit of the workmen was to strike for an advance of wages as soon as they discovered that their masters had undertaken a contract, and to enforce their strike by the most deliberate and barbarous outrage and murder. They continued this system till both trades were driven from the country; and a more ludicrously-tragic picture of combined folly and villany can nowhere be found, than in the evidence taken before a Parliamentary committee regarding these Irish combinations, and their mischievous success. Mr. O'Connell, to his credit, then pointed out to his countrymen the certain consequences of these follies, and did all he could to restrain them." Numerous cases, illustrative of the unprincipled folly of the people, are given. The following will suffice:—

The great coal-field of Tipperary induced capitalists to

invest capital in the working of mines, and the Mining Company of Ireland invested considerable capital at a place called Shevardah. The undertaking promised well, was paying the capitalists eight per cent., and giving employment to near 300 men last winter at wages of two shillings to three shillings a day. Here, then, you would expect at once all the benefits to flow from the introduction of capital and employment which usually accompany them. The starving labourer, formerly getting a precarious tenpence a day, was now regularly getting from two shillings to three shillings a day, in fact as much as he often earned in a week before the undertaking of this company. But no; the spirit of outrage was rife, and the workpeople shot the overlooker, because, in the faithful discharge of his duty, he insisted on the colliers working according to a plan which gave the greatest return to his employers, but which prevented the captains of the working gangs reaping an inordinate profit between the labourers and his employers. A fresh overlooker was appointed and the same policy was pursued; when threatening notices—the invariable forerunners of outrage—were served on the new overlooker and on all who carried out his directions, and in December last the company were compelled to announce their intention to cease working the mines, as they stated in a posting bill, "because they were unwilling to expose the lives of their faithful officers."

At the present moment, when a large portion of the people are supposed to be, and we believe, actually are starving, and when Irish patriots are calling upon the English people to vote large sums for their relief, and on the English Government to afford them employment by expending public money in public works, it is with the greatest difficulty that labourers can be found in Ireland for the carrying on of the railway works already commenced there. In one recent instance, when a contractor had engaged a number of these half-starved wretches at fixed wages of tenpence a day (the ordinary rate there being sevenpence-halfpenny), not a week elapsed before the works were brought to a stand, by the men striking for an advance to twelpence a day! Can Ireland be called a civilised country?

## AFFAIRS OF JAMAICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Montego Bay, August 20, 1846.

Since my last communication, the island has been favoured with abundant and most seasonable rains. Everything utters the largest promises for the crops of the ensuing year. All that is requisite to secure the fulfilment of the general expectation is sufficiency of capital.

The loud cry which of late was raised for Coolies has died away into a sullen silence, but now and then broken by overseers and book-keepers, who whisper the perfection of their disappointment, but do not yet dare to avow the facts which stare them in the face. This class of persons already declare, that when the first twelve months' agreement has expired they will find no one to engage them. If this be the case, they will indeed want friends, for they are in profound ignorance of what they can and what they cannot do. One complaint against them is, that their labour costs far more than that of the negro; another, that if their food be given them for more than one day at a time, they will not work so long as it lasts. On their part, too, there are doubtless complaints, but generally hidden under their strange tongue. One of a number at a chapel in Hanover, last Sabbath, went up the missionary and told him that he had heard him read the book quite well, and thanked him; had heard it before in Calcutta; but added, expressively, "Calcutta sahib good, Jamaica sahib bad." Had the time and place suited, no doubt the poor fellow could have told his tale of wrongs endured at the hands of the Jamaica sahib! But the time and place will be found, and there are Christian hearts left to feel for the oppressed, and mouths to be opened on behalf of the dumb.

In some portions of the island much difficulty has been experienced from the scarcity of food. What is termed the "bread-kind," or "ground provisions," have seldom of late been attainable for money. This has led multitudes of the people to subsist to a great extent on fruits; and the variability of the weather, and general high temperature, has caused more sickness and deaths than have been known for very many years. It is said that in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, which contains scarcely three thousand inhabitants, the deaths for the last three weeks have averaged six per day! Fever and dysentery still prevail to a fearful extent.

Amongst the merchants there has also prevailed a degree of panic, from the unusual course pursued by the banks in refusing their bills. Scarcity of money in such a quarter has had its influence, in connexion with the price of food, in producing considerable poverty amongst the people. In many instances money has not been forthcoming on the estates to pay for labour; and food, at the same time, cannot be obtained without the money. On one property, not a week since, as the people had become clamorous for payment, the overseer, to obtain a little peace, ordered them to come to his door at six o'clock on the following morning, and receive their payments. The people gathered, and waited long to no purpose; until at last they discovered that he had left home on horseback at two o'clock in the morning! The query is if he will venture to return without the necessary cash.

Another circumstance worthy of remark is the proposal to form a branch Evangelical Alliance. A meeting is fixed for the first week in October, to consider the propriety of attempting its formation. This meeting is to be held in Montego Bay; but as the feeling in general is so decided against the Established Church, and so nearly unanimous on the necessity of finally denouncing it, it is supposed that the Wesleyans will of necessity refuse co-operation.

**A CURIOUS SEPULCHRE.**—Count Sternberg, the celebrated German geologist, has ordered in his last will, that his body shall be enclosed in the hollowed-out trunk of one of those gigantic antediluvian palm-trees, which have assumed the hardness of the most compact sandstone. We are not aware, whether his desire has been already carried into effect.—*The Builder*.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**ORDINATIONS.**—On the 9th inst. Mr. W. Richards, late of the Baptist Academy, Pontypool, was ordained pastor over the Baptist church at Carnarvon.—On the 15th inst., Mr. William Lloyd, of Bala Academy, was set apart to the pastorate of the Independent church at Wern, Denbighshire; Messrs. Hughes, of Llangollen; Francis, of Ruthen; Owens, of Rhesayce; Ridge, of Jerusalem; Morgans, of Semah; and Jones, of Bala, engaging in the service. In other services connected with the meeting, Messrs. Thomas, of Liverpool; Hughes, of Holywell; and Roberts, of Llanddeusant, officiated.

**LLANGWM, DENBIGHSHIRE.**—The different denominations of Dissenters in this place have united together to provide a public cemetery, and have succeeded in their undertaking. This object is worthy of the serious attention of Dissenters in North Wales. They have a vast deal to do in paying their chapel debts, and in making a better provision for their ministers; but, to render them quite independent of the State-church, this must not be forgotten.

**MINISTERS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.**—The *Guiana Congregational Record* contains the particulars of the recognition of two Congregational ministers, of African descent, in that colony—Messrs. Berkley and M'Farlane—the one as pastor over the church assembling at Perseverance chapel, Milmount; the latter over the church at Salem chapel, Lodge. Various ministers of several denominations were present, and took part in the services, including Messrs. Wallbridge, Davies, Waddington, J. Scott, A.M., T. Henderson, C. Rattray, and J. Ketley. "Thus concluded," says the *Record*, "the first ordinations from the African race of two brethren of tried character, of devotional spirit, of great promise of future usefulness to the church—bishops according to the New Testament model."

**OPENING OF THE BAPTIST COLLEGE, MONTREAL.**—This interesting event, says the *Montreal Register*, took place on Thursday, August 20th. It was truly a delightful and memorable day. Friends from Quebec and the Eastern Townships, and from various parts of Canada West, were present. All appeared happy and thankful. Devotional exercises occupied the first place. At four p.m., the Committee and a goodly number of the friends of the Institution, assembled in the College-hall for praise and prayer. The devotional services were conducted by the brethren James Thomson, Wenham, M'Phail, and Girdwood. The President of the College then delivered an address to the students. In the evening the College-hall was well filled. Many friends belonging to other denominations were present on the occasion. John Try, Esquire, occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr. Squire, Wesleyan minister, and the meeting was addressed by Joseph Leeming, Esq., of Kempville, T. M. Thomson, Esq., and Messrs. Cramp, A.M., and J. Edwards, ministers. One of the resolutions adopted states "that, while the theological instruction imparted in this college to candidates for the Christian ministry will necessarily harmonise with the views entertained by the Baptist denomination, the collegiate course for general students, being purely literary and scientific, will be unaffected by religious peculiarities, and open to persons of good moral character, of all classes and persuasions." Mr. Marsh, of Quebec, then delivered an oration on the importance of general education, and Mr. Taylor, A.M., of Montreal, on the importance of education to the Christian minister. On the following day a *soirée* was held in the college. The attendance was considerably more numerous than on the preceding evening. James Thompson, Esq., presided, and various resolutions were adopted, and speeches delivered. On both evenings the college apartments were open to the inspection of visitors, and were very generally admired, both for the excellence of the workmanship and for the adaptation of the arrangements to the purposes of the institution.

**NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, the new chapel in the picturesque village of Muddiford, Devon, was opened for public worship, when Messrs. Quick, of Taunton, and Thompson, of Ilfracombe, preached. The chapel is a neat and commodious building, in the Gothic style. It cost £250, the greater portion of which has been raised.

**THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.**—The Baptist chapel, Hammersmith, having been closed for repairs, painting, &c., was re-opened for Divine worship on Lord's day, August 23rd. The pastor having expressed his earnest desire that the expenses should be paid as soon as the work should be completed, subscriptions were promised and cards issued—the collectors pledging themselves for a certain sum. It was further requested that the cards should all be returned in a fortnight. The effort was accompanied with much cheerful activity and Christian kindness; and the sum of £60 was placed in the hands of the treasurer, within a week of the time proposed; and last Lord's day, the pastor had the satisfaction to announce the liquidation of the whole expense incurred.

Mr. Charles Hargreaves, of Airedale College, has accepted the unanimous call of the church and congregation worshipping at the Independent chapel at Ilkeston, near Nottingham, to become their minister, and is expected to enter upon his duties the first Sunday in October.

**TALE BEARING.**—Never repeat a story, unless you are certain it is correct, and even not then, unless something is to be gained, either of interest to yourself, or for the good of the person concerned. Tattling is a mean and wicked practice, and he who indulges in it grows more fond of it in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbour, never reproach his character by telling that which is false. He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to another, until the tale becomes enormous. A story never loses anything, is wisely remarked; but on the contrary gains in proportion as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for truth. Truly, "the tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

## THE FAMILY COMPANION.

## DAILY WORK.

Who lags for dread of daily work,  
And his appointed task would shirk,  
Commits a folly and a crime:  
A soulless slave—  
A paltry knave—  
A clog upon the wheels of Time.  
With work to do, and store of health,  
The man's unworthy to be free,  
Who will not give,  
That he may live,  
His daily toil for daily fee.

No! Let us work! We only ask  
Reward proportioned to our task:  
We have no quarrel with the great;  
No feud with rank—  
With mill or bank—  
No envy of a lord's estate.  
If we can earn sufficient store  
To satisfy our daily need;  
And can retain,  
For age and pain,  
A fraction, we are rich indeed.

No dread of toil have we or ours;  
We know our worth, and weigh our powers;  
The more we work the more we win:  
Success to trade!  
Success to spade!  
And to the corn that's coming in!  
And joy to him, who o'er his task  
Remembers toil is Nature's plan;  
Who, working, thinks—  
And never sinks  
His independence as a man.

Who only asks for humblest wealth,  
Enough for competence and health;  
And leisure, when his work is done,  
To read his book,  
By chimney nook,  
Or stroll at setting of the sun.  
Who toils as every man should toil  
For fair reward, erect and free:  
These are the men—  
The best of men—  
These are the men we mean to be!—MACKAY.

**FOUR OF THE QUEEN'S JEWELS.**—Her Majesty has a bracelet, ornamented with four magnificent diamonds formerly the property of female royalty, the death of each possessor having been unhappy and untimely. One of them belonged to the Princess Charlotte, two to Marie Antoinette, and the fourth to Mary Stuart.—*Manchester Advertiser*.

**THE RETORT COURTEOUS.**—The *Journal de Liège* contains the following advertisement:—"A. P., captain of infantry, having announced in the journal of the 8th that he will not acknowledge or pay any debt contracted by his wife, she thinks it right, in her turn, to inform the public that she will not pay any debt contracted by her husband, and that her pecuniary resources enable her to pay her debts much better than her husband can pay his."

**SELF EDUCATION.**—There are two kinds of education—school-education, and self-education: the first is desirable, but the latter is indispensable.

**PRIDE AND VANITY.**—The proud man is penetrated with a sense of his superior merit, and, from the summit of his grandeur, treats all other mortals either with indifference or contempt. The vain man attaches the greatest importance to the opinions of others, and seeks their approbation with eagerness. The proud man expects that his merit shall be sought out; the vain man knocks at every door to fasten attention upon himself, and he supplicates for the smallest honour. The proud man disdains the marks of distinction which constitute a source of happiness to the vain man. The proud man revolts at foolish eulogiums; the vain man inhales with delight the incense of applause, however absurdly and unskillfully administered.—*Dr. Gall*.

**BEEFSTEAKS.**—Not one cook in ten knows how to prepare a beefsteak: they neglect the grand rule, which is, to separate the fat from the lean; to put it on the gridiron first and take it off last, so as to broil it half as long again as the lean. That makes it pulpy, like marrow, and makes all right. But how few do this!

**FROZEN PROVISIONS.**—The winter markets at Quebec are very curious; everything is frozen. Large pigs, with the peculiarly bare appearance which that animal presents when singed, stand in their natural position on their rigid limbs, or upright in corners, killed, perhaps, months before. Frozen masses of beef, sheep, deer, fowls, cod, haddock, and eels, long and stiff, like walking-sticks, abound in the stalls. The farmers have a great advantage in this country, in being able to fatten their stock during the abundance of the summer; and by killing them at the first cold weather, they keep frozen, to be disposed of at their pleasure during the winter. Milk is kept in the same manner, and sold by the pound, looking like lumps of white ice.—*England in the New World*.

The late Daniel Isaac, minister, was both a great wag and a great smoker. "Ha! there you are," cried a lady, who surprised him one day with a pipe in his mouth, "at your idol again." "Yes, madam," replied he coolly, "burning it."

A Spanish proverb says, Jews ruin themselves at their passover, Moors at their marriages, Christians in their law-suits.

The *Liverpool Journal* says, that within a circle of forty miles, the population round Manchester exceeds that round St. Paul's by 350,000.

**THE BOY WHO WAS HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.**—There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old gentleman. The widow was therefore mother to her husband's father, and, consequently, grandmother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was great grandmother. Now, as the son of a great grandmother must be either a grandfather or great uncle, this boy was one or the other. He was his own grandfather! This was the case with a boy at school at Norwich.—*Hood's Magazine*.

The *Glasgow Examiner* reports the case of a person charged at the police-court with annoyance to a neighbour by his constant performance on the piano!

**HOW TO LOOK ANGRY AND AMIABLE.**—When a lady desires to compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just before entering the room, say "besom," and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides, until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If, on the other hand, she wish to assume a distinguished and noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say "brush!" the result of which is infallible.—*Lane's "Water Cure."*

**A SHOWER OF BANK NOTES.**—We have frequently seen extraordinary showers, such as showers of butterflies, frogs, fishes, and such "small deer," chronicled in the newspapers; but really the most wonderful of all is that which took place in Paris on Monday last, between five and six in the evening, at which time the passengers in the Place Vendôme were astonished by a shower of 1,000-franc and 500-franc bank-notes, which fell on the bonnets of the ladies, and under the feet of the horses. It turned out that a capricious puff of wind had suddenly whisked this windfall from off the desk, and through the window of an hotel in the Place. The notes were all safely picked up, the most part by the public, and at once returned to the owner. The notes picked up in the street amounted to 123,000 francs. Two notes, one of 500 francs the other 1000 francs, completing 125,000 francs (£9,000) in the bundle, had been borne by the wind to the roofs of the neighbouring houses, but were recovered by two honest chimney-sweepers, who happened to be in the Place.—*Paris paper*.

**THE PEERAGE.—ASSUMED NAMES.**—The Duke of Wellington is not a Wellesley; his real name is Colley. His grandfather, Richard Colley, assumed the name of Wesley (now modified into Wellesley) without having a particle of the blood of that family in him, but merely because he succeeded to the Wesley estates, under the will of a distant relative. The Earl of Clarendon is not a Hyde; his only connexion with that noble family resides in the fact that his grandmother was the granddaughter of Henry Hyde, last Earl of Clarendon of that line. Paternally, the noble lord is Villiers. The Duke of Northumberland is not a Percy; his real name was Smithson, and his ancestor paternally was Sir Hugh Smithson, who took the name of Percy, and received the honours of that famous house, under a new creation, solely because his wife's grandmother was a Percy. The Marquis of Normanby exhibits a still wider excursion in search of a title which seems ancient, but is not really so; his lordship has not a particle of the Mulgrave or Normanby blood in him. His great-grandmother, when she married Mr. William Phipps, was the widow of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who was also Marquis of Normanby and Baron Mulgrave; thus Constantine Phipps, her son, contrived to get a re-creation of a title belonging to his mother's first husband, whom he had never seen, and whose descendant he was not. Lord Stafford is not a Wentworth. Lord Wilton is not an Egerton, although he has assumed that name. Lord de Tabley is not a Warren, which designation he now assumes, nor is he a Leicester, which name he bore a few years ago. He is, in truth, the descendant paternally of a certain Gregory Byrne, of the Queen's County, in Ireland, whose successors, having married two or three Cheshire heiresses, seized upon the name of those ancient houses. The Duke of Marlborough is not a Churchill; his real name is Spencer, and he is only connected with the great military commander by the fact that his ancestor married the celebrated duke's daughter. Earl Nelson is paternally a Bolton; his father was Thomas Bolton, and his grandmother was the immortal Nelson's sister. The Marquis of Anglesey is not a Paget; his father's name was Bayly. The surname now used by Earl de Grey is the same as his title; a few years ago he called himself Weddell, but his real name is Robinson.—*The Topic*.

**EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR.**—Moderate exercise in the open air, for the purpose of assisting the various secretions, is another essential requisite for the production and maintenance of good health. None can neglect this rule with impunity; but a sedentary life is certainly not so detrimental to those who live on vegetable diet. Unless sufficient oxygen be supplied to the lungs by daily exercise in the open air, the products of decomposition will fail to be removed in sufficient quantity for the maintenance of a healthy state; and the assimilation of new matter is impeded. Without exercise, also, the contractile power of the heart and large arteries is feebly exerted, and, though sufficient to carry the blood to the ultimate tissue, it is nevertheless not strong enough to carry it through with the rapidity necessary for health. The ultimate tissue being thus filled faster than it is emptied, congestion takes place in those delicate and important vessels which compose it; as well as in the large veins, the office of which is to convey the blood from the tissue to the heart. One of the chief conditions of the body, in that general ill state of health usually denominated "indigestion," is congestion of the blood in the ultimate tissue of our organs—the brain, the lungs, the spinal marrow, the stomach, the ganglionic system, the liver, bowels, and all the organs concerned in the nutrition of the body. When the system, therefore, undebilitated by disease, will admit a good supply of oxygen by muscular exercise, it is the best means of diminishing the amount of venous blood, and (in conjunction with a legitimate supply of proper food) of increasing the amount of arterial blood; and in proportion as the latter preponderates over the former, shall we possess health and strength, as well as elasticity of mind.—*Smith's Fruits and Farnacea*.

The *Carmarthen Journal* recommends beet-root as a substitute for potatoes. It is extensively used on the continent.

**ELECTRIFIED SPARROWS.**—It is not a singular fact, but it is, notwithstanding, a fact which some of our readers may be ignorant of, that sparrows and other small birds which happen to perch on those mysterious lines of communication, the telegraph wires, are destined, ever and anon, to suffer severe shocks of electricity, the effect of which is (though we never witnessed the phenomenon), that they drop down, not dead, but half-dead with amazement and terror. The shock, if severe enough, would destroy them. Electricity can be administered in doses which would kill a horse. Perhaps by transmitting through the telegraphic wire a very powerful charge, the unhappy sparrows along the whole line from London to Yarmouth might be cut off. This, in a case of necessity, or as a matter of cruel curiosity, might be employed as a means of getting rid of these vermin. It is not uncommon or extraordinary to see a hundred of these feathered depredators on one mile of wire. The length of the whole line of which we speak is 146 miles. A shock strong enough to destroy sparrow life would, with these data, cut off from the land of the living, at one fell and fatal swoop, not less than 14,600 of these pernicious little creatures. One thousand miles of railway would, in like manner, and with the same conditions, be the death of 100,000. Even supposing that death does not ensue, yet how miserable will be the fate of these little animals when the whole island is covered with a veritable network of telegraphic wires! Fatal twigs these for tiny feet! The whole family of sparrows will be paralysed. The fowls of the air will be electrified. How many a sweet song will be interrupted—how many a little throat silenced—very suddenly indeed—when this mischievous machinery shall be brought into universal play!—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

**MICHAELMAS GOOSE.**—The old custom of eating goose on Michaelmas-day has much exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries. Brady remarks that this festival "is no longer peculiar for that hospitality which we are taught to believe formerly existed, when the landlords used



to entertain their tenants in their great halls upon geese, then only kept by persons of opulence, and, of course, considered as a peculiar treat, as was before the case at Martinmas, which was the old regular quarterly-day; though, as geese are esteemed to be in their greatest perfection in the autumnal season, there are but few families who totally neglect the ancient fashion of making that bird a part of their repast on the festival of St. Michael. There is a current, but erroneous, tale assigning to Queen Elizabeth the introduction of this custom of the day. Being on her way to Tilbury Fort, on the 29th September, 1588, she is alleged to have dined with Sir Neville Humfrville, at his seat near that place, and to have partaken of a goose, which the knight, knowing her taste for high-seasoned dishes, had provided; that, after her dinner, she drank a half pint bumper of Burgundy to the destruction of the Spanish armada; soon after which, she received the joyful tidings that her wishes had been fulfilled; and that, being delighted with the event, she commemorated the day annually by having a goose for dinner, in imitation of Sir Neville's entertainment; and that, consequently, the Court adopted the like practice, which soon became general throughout the kingdom. This anecdote is a strong proof that the usage was sanctioned by Royalty in the days of Queen Bess; but there is evidence that it was practised long anterior to the destruction of the Spanish armada. Among other services John de la Hay was bound to render to William Barnaby, Lord of Lastres, in the county of Hereford, for a parcel of the demense lands, one goose fit for the lord's dinner on the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. And this, as early as the tenth year of King Edward the Fourth. The custom may have originated in a habit, among the rural tenantry, of their bringing a good stubble goose with their rent to the landlord at Michaelmas, in the hope of making him lenient. In the *Poies of George Gascoign*, 1575, are the following stanzas:—

"And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,  
They bring some fowl at Midsummer, a dish of fish in Lent,  
At Christmas a capon, at Michaelmas a goose;  
And somewhat else at New-year's tide, for fear their lease fly loose."

"We may suppose," observes a writer before quoted, "that the selection of a goose for a present to the landlord at Michaelmas, would be ruled by the bird being then at its perfection, in consequence of the benefit derived from stubble feeding. It is easy to see how a general custom of having a goose for dinner on Michaelmas day might arise from the multitudes of these presents, as landlords would, of course, in most cases, have a few to spare for their friends." In *Poor Robin's Almanack* for 1695, under September, are these quaint lines:—

"Geese now in their prime season are,  
Which, if well roasted, are good fare;  
Yet, however, friends take heed,  
How too much you on them feed,  
Least, when as your tongues run loose,  
Your discourse do smell of goose."

—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

**THE ONWARD MOVEMENT OF THE SUN AND HIS SATELLITES.**—But if the sun moves, how are we to descry his changes? Not by sensation, not by direct observation on himself; for he would necessarily pass along, without jerk or disturbance, on through the abysses. One mode of discovery alone is open—that, viz., through the apparent change of place of the external stars. If our luminary is indeed rolling onward in some great path, the external orbs can no more remain in the same apparent positions than terrestrial objects which, when travelling, we swiftly pass; and although, on account of the great remoteness of these bodies from our sphere, and, as is probable, the comparatively slow motion of the sun, it may require the lapse of ages, and the exercise of the finest instruments, to determine their apparent changes, these changes must—if they originate as I am supposing—all tell one tale; and, when discerned even roughly, point, by their direction and general characteristics, to that grand motion which is their cause. It was the rude view only which induced Sir William Herschell to announce his early conclusions on this subject, which subsequent more full and accurate inquiry has thoroughly confirmed, viz., that the sun, with his planets, is rapidly darting towards a point in the direction of the constellation Hercules. . . . In recent times, Argelander, of Bonn, has discussed the subject with an accuracy that leaves nothing to be desired; and the truth is firmly established, that we may accept the motion of translation of our Sun. The speculative views of this astronomer, that our orb is rolling around some grand central body, as he thinks *opaque*, situated near the bright spot in Perseus, are certainly questionable; but it is undoubted that its motion is in the *plane of the Milky Way*, where the preponderating attractive or centralising power of our galaxy is naturally located. Not only do the general apparent displacements of the stars uphold this conclusion, but what is still *residual* with regard to these motions seems to bestow on them all grand orbits, reconcilable in so far with Argelander's general views; so that our bed of stars no longer shines before the apprehension as a fixed and completed stratum, but rather as one mass of unresting activities, working out, as time rolls on, its stupendous destinies.—*Dr. Nichol's System of the World.*

**MR. PRENTICE, EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER TIMES."**—Amongst the series of "Anti-corn-law Memoirs" which have of late appeared in *Jerrold's Newspaper*, from the pen of the prolific "Reuben," is a brief sketch of Mr. Prentice, the able and consistent editor of the *Manchester Times*. From this memoir we condense the following narrative:—

Archibald Prentice, whether his services to the cause of commercial emancipation are to be measured by their efficiency or length of years, is entitled to a high place, not in the town of Manchester alone, which, as a member of the town council, he already enjoys, but in the gratitude of the nation, at any time when the nation is disposed to be grateful. He was an able and zealous assistant of Mr. Wilderspin in the establishment of Infant Schools, having lectured and travelled over much of England at his own expense in that cause. So also in the establishment of other educational institutions. So also in the cause of setting the printing of the Holy Scriptures free of monopoly. So also in preserving foot-paths and commons and ancient places of recreation, and in obtaining an extension of such privileges for the public. So in most of the public improvements in Manchester during the last thirty years. And during that time, on many occasions when he received little public sympathy, when among the manufacturers it was politically odious, he has never ceased to be a speaking or writing witness against the corn-laws. Every committee for the formation of anti-corn-law associations, and every association formed, contained the name and was helped by the

talents of Mr. Prentice; that which gave rise to the Anti-corn-law League, in 1838, was convened by him personally on his own responsibility, in the first instance at his own expense. When the League became an instructor of the agriculturists, Mr. Prentice went frequently as a deputy from the council of which he was a member, to explain the effects of the corn, and butter, and cheese, and beef monopolies, on the interests of the producers of corn, butter, cheese, and beef. Some of the best of the tracts for farmers were written by him; one, particularly, "What becomes of the Farmer's Sons?" was very effective.

Mr. Prentice was himself the son of a farmer. His father was John Prentice, a substantial yeoman, tenant of Covington Mains, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. He was a man of superior attainments: was the personal friend of the celebrated Henry Erskine of the Scottish bar, of Robert Burns, and others eminent in literature. Archibald, the subject of this brief sketch, born in 1792, was desirous of remaining at home as a farmer; but his father told him he could not afford to make more than one son a farmer; "and if I could, I would not," he said; "for either I should have to divide my farm amongst you, or you be bidding one against another, and raising my neighbours' rents, and they are high enough already."

At the age of sixteen he was sent to Glasgow, and entered a manufacturer's warehouse as a junior clerk. He had not been long there when he was found shut up in the warehouse, when he should have gone home to dinner, with a glass of water and crust of bread and a book. Fears were at first felt that the lad must be reading some dangerous book, which was so enticing as to keep him from dinner. He was commanded by his master to produce it, and it was Adam Smith. Here we had a farmer's son exploring the "Wealth of Nations," which even merchants neglected; picking up the unfructified seeds which had fallen on stony ground, and which for many years lay on stony ground, the seeds of great truths, afterwards sown by that farmer's son in Manchester, to which, at first, as an unknown correspondent, came another farmer's son, to help to make the commercial facts which commercial men did not observe, grow large until they could not mistake them; and which did grow until the widest nations of the world have seen them, and the proudest of the nations is shaking hands with a farmer's son.

Mr. Prentice, though engaged for a term of several years in the Glasgow warehouse, at a small salary, was released from the engagement at the end of eighteen months, and sent to England as traveller for the same house at a salary of £120 per annum, with all road expenses paid. Subsequently, the firm established a branch in Manchester, and he was sent there to conduct it.

Of his various mercantile enterprises there, it is not our present purpose to take note. His literary career began when on the road as a commercial traveller. Writing of Scotland, as if he were an English traveller, he produced an amusing volume which came under the criticism of "Blackwood's Magazine," where the author was called a presumptuous cockney, and well lectured for daring to write about a country and a people, of which he knew so little as he knew of Scotland and its people. Mr. Prentice has been connected with the provincial press for many years. The paper of which he is now editor and part proprietor, is the *Manchester Times*.

#### BIRTHS.

Aug. 13, at the Baptist Mission-house, Montego Bay, the wife of Mr. F. H. CORNFORD, missionary, of a son.

Sept. 29, at Newport Pagnell, Mrs. JOSEPH ROBERTS, of a daughter.

Sept. 31, at Albion-road West, Stoke Newington, Mrs. CHARLES HOLMES, of a daughter.

Sept. 27, at North Brixton, the wife of Mr. J. BALDWIN BROWN, minister, of twin daughters.

#### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 17, at the Independent chapel, Melbourne, by Mr. J. Young, M.A., Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON, of Forant, Wilts, minister, to DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. T. Pass, farmer, of Melbourne.

Sept. 17, at Canterbury cathedral, Mr. HENRY MALL, of Liverpool, to LAURA, daughter of — BENT, Esq., of Canterbury.

Sept. 18, by license, at Paradise chapel, Chelsea, by Mr. W. E. Archer, minister of the chapel, THOMAS WHITE, Esq., of Hartley-row, Hants, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE COOPER, of Chelsea.

Sept. 18, at the Independent chapel, Winchester, Mr. CHARLES WARREN, to Miss ELIZABETH FRANK, both of that city. This was the 16th wedding in the above-named place of worship.

Sept. 18, at Christ church, Exeter, before the Registrar, Mr. J. STATHAM, of Reading, minister, to Miss F. JOHNSTON, of Exeter.

Sept. 19, at Whale Bank, Newhaven, by Mr. C. Anderson, minister, Mr. JOHN EDWARD RABBITH, of London, to MARIANNE AUSTIN, daughter of Mr. W. M. WILSHIRE, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh.

Sept. 22, in the Independent chapel, Totnes, by Mr. W. T. Tabor, minister, Mr. ARMSTRONG, to Miss PULLING, both of Totnes.

Sept. 22, at Islington-green chapel, by the pastor, Mr. J. J. Brown, Mr. R. WATKINS, to Miss AMELIA ISABELLA M'NEILL, both of Islington.

Sept. 22, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Leicester, Mr. JOHN FREER, of Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire, minister, to MARY WELLS SIMMONS, second daughter of Mr. James Simmons, M.A., of Olney, Bucks.

Sept. 23, at Hoxton chapel, by Mr. Robert Philip, Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, minister, of Bere Regis, late of Westerham, Kent, to Mrs. JULIA HINTON, of the Moor-farm, Herts., and daughter of Mr. Nutter, of London.

Sept. 25, at Belvoir-street chapel, Leicester, Mr. W. S. DAKIN, formerly of that town, to Miss ELIZABETH COCKSHAW, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Cockshaw, of the same place.

Sept. 28, at St. Paul's, Wilton-place, by Mr. Wm. Bennett, A.M., Gore, Somerset, D'ARCY IRVINE, Esq., R.F.B., youngest son of Sir George Irvine, Bart., of Castle Irvine, county Fermanagh, to EMILYN, youngest daughter of Thomas Knox HANNINGTON, Esq., of Dungannon-castle, county Tyrone, and niece of Major-general Caulfield, C.B.

#### DEATHS.

Aug. 11, at the Baptist Mission-house, Montego Bay, HENRY ANSTIE CORNFORD, son of Mr. F. H. Cornford, of the same place, aged three years.

Aug. 31, at Brunswick-square, Bristol, Mrs. SARAH ARMSTRONG, wife of William Armstrong, Esq.

Sept. 6, at Kinnesswood, Mr. ROBERT BIRRELL, son of the late Mr. John Birrell, portioneer, Kinnesswood, Kinrosshire, much and justly regretted.

Sept. 11, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. MORRIS HUGHES, Independent minister, Sardin, Montgomeryshire. He faithfully laboured in the word and ministry for forty years.

Sept. 17, aged 53, Mr. JOHN DODDRIDGE HUMPHREYS, of Pentonville, the great grandson of the eminent Dr. Doddridge.

Sept. 18, in his 28th year, after a few days illness, Mr. JOHN PHILIP, pastor of the Baptist church, Stourbridge, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

Sept. 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. R. W. BRADLEY, Chatham-street, Leicester.

Sept. 20, aged 36 years, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Independent minister, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire. Mr. Williams was a very talented man, and was deemed one of the most efficient preachers in the county. In the midst of his usefulness, he has been removed to his reward.

Sept. 23, after a protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation, MARY, the beloved wife of Samuel BAINES, grocer, Leicester.

Sept. 24, at his residence, Lee-grove, Blackheath, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq., Assistant-secretary, to her Majesty's Postmaster-general.

Sept. 24, at Tunbridge Wells, of consumption, Mrs. WILSON, author of "The Listener;" better known by her former name of Caroline Fry.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, September 25.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BRETT, JAMES, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, grocer, Oct. 7 and 28: solicitors, Mr. A. Jones, Sise-lane, London; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

CRAMP, JOHN, Garlinge, Kent, cowkeeper, Oct. 5, and Nov. 9: solicitor, Mr. J. Goren, South Molton-street, Oxford-street.

DUTCHMAN, HEWSON, Toxteth-park, Lancashire, merchant, Oct. 20, Nov. 13: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Miller and Peel, Liverpool.

FALSHAW, JOHN WALLACE, Farningdon, grocer, Oct. 6, Nov. 10: solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Son, New-street, Bishopsgate.

GARRATT, EDMUND, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, City, banker, Oct. 7, Nov. 5: solicitors, Messrs. Owens and Andrews, Moorgate-street.

GLEMSON, WILLIAM, Dawley-green, Shropshire, victualler, Oct. 13, Nov. 3: solicitor, Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

LEWIS, JAMES, Dawley-green, Shropshire, butcher, Oct. 13, Nov. 3: solicitor, Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, Treforest, Glamorganshire, draper, Oct. 13, Nov. 3: solicitor, Mr. M. Grover, Cardiff.

MORLEY, WILLIAM MILLS, Broad-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Oct. 8, Nov. 5: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Weavers'-hall.

SHAW, FREDERIC, Manchester, victualler, Oct. 5 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. W. C. Chew, Manchester.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

MAXTON, JOHN, Leith-walk Foundry, near Edinburgh, iron founder, Oct. 1 and 22.

#### Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Baptist chapel, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire.

Hope Independent chapel, Greenacres-moor, Lancashire.

Salem chapel, Stanningley, Yorkshire.

The Presbyterian meeting, Aston Tirrold, Berkshire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BAKER, WILLIAM, Manchester and Salford, plasterer, Oct. 14, Nov. 11: solicitors, Mr. C. Cooper, Manchester; and Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London.

GLASSCOCK, WILLIAM, Cambridge, wine merchant, Oct. 12, Nov. 9: solicitors, Mr. A. S. Thorndike, Staple-inn; and Mr. C. Bevil, Cambridge.

JOHNSON, ALFRED, South Shields, printer, Oct. 7, Nov. 5: solicitors, Mr. Wilson, South Shields; and Mr. Hodgson, Broad-street-buildings, London.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DE LAMBERT, ROBERT, Moffatt, iron merchant, Oct. 1 and 23.

ALLAN, JAMES, Edinburgh, clothier, Oct. 6 and 27.

#### DIVIDENDS.

William Hardisty, Wakefield, whitesmith, first and final div. of 5s. 10d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Oct. 5.—William Chaloner, Lincoln, tailor, first and second div. of 4s. 8d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Oct. 5.—Edward Hill, Stourport, hosier, first div. of 11d.; at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.—Roger Pocklington, now or late of Wintborne, Leicestershire, and William Dickinson, now or late of Newark-upon-Trent, bankers, eighth and final div. of 1s. 2d.; at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.—John Wright, Tamworth, scrivener, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.—T. Nash, jun., Stourbridge, builder, first div. of 4s.; at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.—Joseph Ankrett, Walsall, grocer, final div. of 1s.; at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.—T. Barnabas Daft, Birmingham, button maker, first div. of 10d.; at 25, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.—John Morris, Manchester, auctioneer, first div. of 1s. 5d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, Oct. 13, or any subsequent Tuesday.—Joseph Owen and Sarah Owen, Sheffield, merchants, third div. of 2s.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Oct. 5.—Jacob Newton, John Ward Newton, and Francis Jacob Newton, Rotherham, spirit merchants, first and second div. of 7s. 5d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Oct. 5.—Samuel Rhodes, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, first and final div. of 2s. 10d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Oct. 5.

#### BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
4½ per cent. Consols ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 per cent. Reduced ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock ..	260	—	—	—	258	—
Exchequer Bills ..	12pm	12pm	12pm	14pm	13pm	17pm
India Bonds ..	22	—	—	—	—	—

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	97½	Mexican ..	25
Brazilian ..	88½	Peruvian ..	37
Buenos Ayres ..	43½	Portuguese 5 per cent. ..	87
Columbian ..	18	Ditto converted ..	85½
Danish ..	88½	Russian ..	110½
Dutch 2½ per cent. ..	59½	Spanish Active ..	95½
Ditto 4 per cent. ..	95	Ditto Passive ..	6
French 3 per cent. ..	84½	Ditto Deferred ..	17

#### RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	130	London & Croydon Trunk ..	214
Blackwall ..	8	London and Greenwich ..	9½
Bristol and Exeter ..	86	Manchester and Leeds ..	108
Eastern Counties ..	21½	Midland Counties ..	135
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	71	Ditto New Shares ..	37½
Grand Junction ..	—	Manchester and Birning ..	76
Great North of England ..	230	Midland and Derby ..	110½
Great Western ..	138	Norfolk ..	150
Ditto Half ..	80	North British ..	38
Ditto Fifths ..	31	South Eastern and Dover ..	39
London & North Western ..	199½	South Western ..	71½
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	23½	Trent Valley ..	—
London and Brighton ..	58½	York and North Midland ..	97

#### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

We have had a pretty good supply of English wheat at this day's market, which was soon cleared off at an advance of 3s. to 4s. per qr. on last Monday's prices. Foreign has met a good demand at a similar improvement. Barley has been rather a dull sale, the arrivals having been more important. The oat trade has been steady, at 6d. to 1s. advance: the arrivals have not been large of late. Beans and peas 1s. dearer. Barrel flour in fair request at 1s. to 2s. advance.

Wheat, Red ..	53 to 60	Malt, Ordinary ..	55 to 56
New ..	58 .. 63	Pale ..	63 .. 65
White ..	58 .. 66	Rye ..	37 .. 39
Flour ..	63 .. 70	Peas, Hog ..	41 .. 44
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	51 .. 56	Maple ..	41 .. 46
Barley ..	28 .. 30	Boilers ..	56 .. 59
Malt ..	35 .. 38	Beans, Ticks ..	37 .. 39

Beans, Pigeon ..	43 to 46	Wheat ..	9s. 0d.
Harrow ..	38 .. 40	Barley ..	2 6
Oats, Feed ..	25 .. 29	Oats ..	1 6
Fine ..	26 .. 30	Rye ..	2 6
Poland ..	24 .. 28	Beans ..	2 6
Potato ..	31 .. 33	Peas ..	2 6

#### WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 25.

Wheat ..	57s. 3d.	Wheat ..	48s. 2d.
Barley ..	36 1	Barley ..	30 9
Oats ..	23 7	Oats ..	28 4
Rye ..	33 0	Rye ..	31 10
Beans ..	41 6	Beans ..	40 4
Peas ..	40 5	Peas ..	37 11

#### AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.



## BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

From our own districts the arrivals of beasts were large, and of greatly improved quality. On the whole, a large business was transacted at Friday's depression of 2d. per 8lb., the highest quotation being 4s. per 8lb., and a clearance was effected. The numbers of sheep were again large; but the mutton trade was by no means active, yet previous rates were supported without difficulty. In lambs—the supply of which was large—only a limited business was transacted, and prices were decidedly lower than on this day a fortnight. The veal trade was tolerably steady, at full prices. Pigs were in good supply and fair request at late currencies.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 10 .. 5 10	Pork	3 8 .. 4 10
Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.		

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,132	6,800	285
Monday	4,077	30,200	134

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 28.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef	2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do	3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto	4 0 .. 4 2
Prime large	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto	4 6 .. 4 10
Prime small	3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	3 8 .. 4 10
Large Pork	3 6 .. 4 4	Small Pork	4 6 .. 4 10
Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Prices of cloverseed have not been fixed yet. Trefoil was obtainable at 18s. Canaryseed was in better supply; one parcel of new was shown, for which 60s. per qr. was asked. Tares were rather more saleable than last week. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes commanded fully former rates.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Although the demand for Irish butter in the past week was not brisk, a respectable amount of business was done at a further advance of fully 1s. per cwt., and the market closed with appearances decidedly better, and an upward tendency. Prices current:—Carlow and Clonmel, 93s. to 94s.; Carrick, 94s. to 95s.; Cork, 93s. to 94s.; Limerick, 90s. to 92s.; Sligo, 87s. to 89s. on board, and about 1s. to 2s. per cwt. more landed. Foreign improved in demand and price. The best sold at 104s., and some parties held for 105s. per cwt. In sliced bacon landed very little was doing. The trade merely purchase trifling quantities to supply immediate wants, in consequence of its high value and decreased consumption. Price of prime fresh sizeable, 65s. to 68s.; heavy and intermediate, 54s. to 60s. per cwt.; inferior descriptions nearly neglected. Bale and tierce middles as last noted. Hams in less demand, and prices not quite so high. Lard stationary. Thin cheese is in demand. Edams are advancing; and there appears no probability of the article being, for the present, lower. There is but little doing in exportation.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—The market for Hops has to-day been quiet, as the supplies still come forward freely. Prices remain about the same as last given under this head, and the duty is laid at full £200,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The public sales are still in progress, and will not conclude until this evening.—LEEDS, Sept. 25.—There has been only a quiet market in the foreign branch of trade during the past week. Our prices continue firm. Sale of combing and clothing wools are limited to a supply of the current requirements of the manufacturers, who do not buy freely. We do not quote any alteration in prices.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The extensive business in cotton last week has been followed up by unusually large transactions, both by the trade and speculators, throughout this week, accompanied by a further advance of fully ½d. per lb. in the lower and middling qualities of American, and ½d. per lb. in many instances, in the better classes. Sea Island continues in demand at extreme prices of last week. Egyptian also continues in extensive demand, chiefly on speculation, at a further advance of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. In Brazil, a limited business is going on in Pernambuco and Bahia, at full prices, while in Maranhão rather more is doing, but without advance. Surat is in active demand, both from speculators and the trade, at ½d. per lb. advance on last week's quotations.

TALLOW, MONDAY, SEPT. 28TH.—The price of tallow is advancing both on the spot and for forward delivery. Fine Y. C. is 44s.; the last year's Y. C. is all sold; and there is little tallow here now, except first-sort new Y. C. Town tallow is 42s. 6d. net cash.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 64lb to 72lb, 3d. per lb.; ditto, 72lb to 80lb, 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb to 88lb, 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb to 96lb, 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb to 104lb, 4d. to 5d.; calf-skins, each, 4s. to 6s.; horn hides, 13s.; lambs, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; shearlings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 28.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Old Meadow	65s. to 80s.	New Clover Hay	70s. to 95s.
New ditto	45s. .. 68s.	Oat Straw	28s. .. 30s.
Old Clover Hay	90s. .. 110s.	Wheat Straw	30s. .. 32s.

## COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 25.

Stewart's, 17s. 9d.; Hetton's, 17s. 9d.; Braddell's Hetton's, 18s. 3d.; Lambton, 17s. 9d.; Adelaide, 17s. 9d.; West Hartlepool, 15s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 123.	
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## GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, September 29.

TEA.—The deliveries amount to 380,000lbs. The market continues in the same dull state.

COFFEE.—340 bags Plantation Ceylon, offered in auction, were taken at 55s. 6d. per cwt., fine fine ordinary colour; good ordinary pale native is selling (by private contract) at 39s. to 40s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 640 hogsheads and tierces at rather easier rates. 150 hhds. Barbadoes, in auction, fetched 49s. to 55s. for good to fine yellow; low to middling 45s. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. 130 hhds. 70 barrels St. Lucia, in auction, fetched 43s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. for low to fine yellow; good to fine brown went at 42s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt. The refined market is also lower. Standard lumps are offered at 64s., and brown grocery at 63s. per cwt. 2,000 bags Mauritius.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## EMPLOYMENT.

PERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be APPOINTED in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the SALE of their celebrated TEAS.

Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate-street, London.

The teas are packed in leaden canisters from One Ounce to a Pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale. The only license required is 11s. per annum, and many during the last one-and-twenty years have realised considerable incomes by the agency, without one shilling let or loss.

Application to be made (if by letter, post free) as above.

PERFUMERY.—Caution.—PRICE and CO.'S (late Price and Gossnell's) PERFUMERY is so superior to any other, and in such general demand, that many shopkeepers are basely deceiving the public by selling spurious imitations. Price and Co. respectfully solicit ladies and gentlemen when they purchase, not to take any article without the Protection Label, from a design by Sir William Congreve, being affixed to it, with the signature of "Price and Co., Lombard-street," in red ink, and "28 and 32," conspicuously in its centre.

The great superiority of Price and Co.'s Perfumery has been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of the Nobility and Gentry in every quarter of the globe, as to render it unnecessary for Price and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles.

## SHAVING A LUXURY.

Price and Co.'s AMBROSIAL CREAM (prepared especially for H. R. H. Prince Albert) possesses all the good qualities of the finest

Naples soap, without the disagreeable smell inseparable from that article in a genuine state. It is of a white pearly silvery appearance, produces a creamy lather, which will not dry on the face, and emits in use the delightful flavour of the almond. In pots, price 3s. 6d., 8s. Ask for Price and Co.'s "Ambrosial Cream." On every genuine pot is an elegantly executed correct likeness, in embossed medallion, of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

## TO MOTHERS.

PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL, if used according to the directions, during the tender years of infancy and childhood, will form the basis of a beautiful head of hair; and no nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it. The Golden Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf, and makes it curl beautifully. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. Family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

PRICE AND CO.'S PATENT ALMOND OIL SOAP stands unequalled for chapped hands, the delicate skin of ladies, and, above all, for the washing of infants. Price 2s. 6d. per packet. Purchasers are requested to notice that the Protection Label, from a design by Sir William Congreve, is affixed to each packet, as some shopkeepers offer a counterfeit, injurious to the skin, when the genuine is asked for. Every mother should take care to possess "Price's Dr. Frampton's Pomatum," and "Price and Co.'s Millefleur and Violet-scented Powder," recommended by the faculty as indispensable to the nursery, observing that none is genuine unless Price and Co.'s Protection Label is affixed thereto.

## PRICE AND CO.'S TOOTH BRUSHES.

It is incumbent upon all who value their teeth to obtain a brush that will clean the interstices efficiently. Price and Co.'s Patent Tooth Brush searches thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleans in the most extraordinary and effectual manner, without injuring or even touching the gums, the universal complaint against all others. They are made on a plan that the hairs never come out in the month. Price from 1s. to 2s. 6d. To prevent counterfeits, each brush is distinctly marked on the handle, "Price and Co., 28 and 32, Lombard-street." Caution—Ask for Price and Co.'s Patent Tooth Brush.

PRICE AND CO.'S TREBLE DISTILLED, or CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, six times the strength of the best Lavender Water, and unsophisticated with the sickly admixture of musk, ambergris, &c., is particularly adapted for sick or crowded rooms, and recommended to the admirers of the genuine Lavender Perfume. It is distilled from Lavender Flowers, selected for their exceeding sweetness and aromatic properties, when those flowers are in their fullest vigour. Price 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

## PRICE'S COLD CREAM.

This innocent composition, entirely from vegetable materials, is the most delightful cosmetic ever invented for rendering the skin clear, soft, and delicate; it maintains its superiority over all imitations, and remains unrivalled for beautifying the complexion. Every genuine pot bears a Protection Label, from a design by Sir William Congreve, with "Price and Co., Lombard-street," in red ink, and "28 and 32" conspicuously in its centre, to counterfeit which is felony.

## PRICE AND CO.'S JOHNSTONE'S PATENT OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP

is delightfully fragrant and pleasant in use, and so superior to any other, and in such general demand, that many persons are basely deceiving the public by selling a spurious imitation. The genuine is sold in packets, price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

Price and Co.'s Johnstone's Patent Old Brown Windsor, Almond Oil Soap, Cold Cream, Price's Dr. Frampton's Nursery Pomatum, Price and Co.'s Abernethy's Specific, Price's Golden Oil, Queen's Perfume, &c., so much admired in the first circles of fashion, bear a Protection Label from a design by Sir Wm. Congreve, with the signature of "Price and Co., Lombard-street," in red ink, and "28" conspicuously in its centre, without which none are genuine.

Price and Co.'s Perfumery, celebrated Soaps, Brushes, &c., are to be had genuine in London only, at their Establishments, 28, 32, Lombard-street, and of their Agents in all the cities and towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

## SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

## ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks	s. d. 16 6 doz	s. d. 21 0 doz	s. d. 30 0 per doz	s. d. 35 0 per doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	19 6 .. 16 6 .. 25 0 ..	24 0 .. 20 0 .. 28 0 ..	33 0 .. 30 0 .. 38 0 ..	38 0 .. 35 0 .. 42 0 ..
Tea Spoons	5 6 .. 8 0 .. 13 6 ..	8 0 .. 10 0 .. 16 0 ..	12 0 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..	13 6 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..
Salt Spoons	6 0 .. 12 0 .. 18 0 ..	12 0 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..	12 0 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..	12 0 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..
Egg Spoons	7 0 .. 15 0 .. 22 0 ..	15 0 .. 13 6 .. 21 0 ..	13 6 .. 12 0 .. 18 0 ..	13 6 .. 12 0 .. 18 0 ..
Mustard Spoons	6 0 .. 12 0 .. 18 0 ..	12 0 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..	12 0 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..	12 0 .. 10 0 .. 18 0 ..
Gravy Spoons	3 6 .. 4 6 .. 7 6 ..	4 6 .. 5 6 .. 8 6 ..	7 6 .. 6 6 .. 9 6 ..	7 6 .. 6 6 .. 9 6 ..
Sauce Ladles	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles	6 6 .. 8 0 .. 11 0 ..	8 0 .. 10 0 .. 13 0 ..	11 0 .. 10 0 .. 13 0 ..	11 0 .. 10 0 .. 13 0 ..
Sugar Sisters	3 6 ea.	4 6 ea.	5 0 ea.	5 6 ea.
Sugar Tongues	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives	5 6 ea.	8 6 ea.	12 6 ea.	10 6 ea.
Butter Knives	1 9 ..	2 0 ..	2 0 ..	2 0 ..

Skewers.....Fiddle, 4d. an inch; Kings and Threaded, 6d.

	Octagon Handles.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Knives, with Albata Plate Handles, and Warranted Steel Blades	s. d. 22 6 per doz	s. d. 25 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz
Dessert ditto, to match	18 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair
Carver and Fork	8 6 ..	8 ..	8 6 ..

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair.

3½-inch handsome Balance-handle Table Knives, 18s. per dozen; dessert, 14s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair.

4-inch Balance-handle Table Knives, largest and best made, 20s. per dozen; dessert, 16s.; Carvers, 7s. 6d. per pair.

Ditto, with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver, 20s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 18s.; Carvers, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Forks half the price of the above.

FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver), in sets of twenty-four pieces, with ivory handles, 45s.; carved ivory handles, 50s.; Albert pattern handles, 50s.; if in mahogany cases, 16s. extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for fifty years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

THREE PAPER MACHE TEA-TRAYS, 35s.; a set of three Gothic-shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s.; three Gothic-shape japanned ditto, 25s.; three Sandwich-shape ditto, 15s.; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration; hence their uninterrupted success for fifty years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

C. WATSON'S handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Price Current is published, and families who regard economy and elegance should possess themselves of this useful book, which may be had Gratis and Post Free from the above Address.

LIGHT.—CAMPINE, CANDLES.—Patent CAMPINE, in sealed half-gallon cans, 4s. 9d. per gallon; Palmer's Patent Candles, 7d. per lb., at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, whose assortment of Campine, Argand, and Solar Lamps, and Palmer's Magnum and other Candlesticks, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, is the largest in existence. All the seasonable novelties are now ready, and selling from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free.

## THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

The high estimate formed by the public during the twelve years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured and sold only by him.

	Fiddle.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size per dozen	12s. ....	28s. ....	30s. ....
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto	10s. ....	21s. ....	25s. ....
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto	5s. ....	11s. ....	12s. ....
Gravy ditto	3s. ....	6s. ....	7s. ....

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S), when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is, beyond all comparison, the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by W. S. Burton (and by him only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Teaspoons, per dozen	18s. ....	32s. ....	38s. ....
Dessert Forks	30s. ....	46s. ....	58s. ....
Dessert Spoons	30s. ....	52s. ....	62s. ....
Table Forks	40s. ....	68s. ....	75s. ....
Table Spoons	40s. ....	72s. ....	80s. ....

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street).—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

## THE VENTILATING BONNET and CAP PRESERVER, registered 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 65.—Wearers of Bonnets of all ages, this is a subject which addresses itself to you.

Every lady must be anxious to avoid soiling with hair-oil, dust, or perspiration, either bonnet or cap. Bonnets so soiled will not dye without leaving a stain. Every lady should furnish herself and daughters with one of these useful articles. It is not made of oil-silk; every lady knows the evil of oil-silk. It weighs less than a quarter of an ounce; is worn loose as a cap; is made up of all colours, to correspond with the colour of the bonnet-lining, and is applicable to the gauze, silk, or straw bonnet; to the Autumn or Winter season, as well as Spring and Summer.—To be had of all Drapers, Milliners, &c., and of the sole Manufacturer, No. 2, Beresford-terrace, Walworth, London. Price One Shilling each, or thirteen postage-stamps. Retail Agents wanted for the country. Ladies not being able to procure the Ventilating Bonnet and Cap Preserver, will please address the Manufacturer as above.

## ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS for the HAIR, the SKIN, and the TEETH!

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

The singular virtues of this successful invention for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Its intrinsic worth has obtained the exclusive patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe.

Price 3s. 6d., 7s.—Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Each genuine bottle has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.

All other Macassar Oils are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

## ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

This preparation, eminently balsamic, restorative, and invigorating, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in thoroughly purifying the skin of all pimples, spots, blotches, freckles, tan, and discolorations, producing a healthy freshness and transparency of complexion; and an admired softness and delicacy of the hands, arms, and neck.

Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the elite of the Aristocracy and Beau Monde.

4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Beware of Spurious Imitations, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and which, by their repellant action, endanger health. Each genuine bottle has the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" on the wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," is also engraved (by desire of the Hon. Commissioners) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle.

## ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or, PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearly whiteness; and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the gums, and a healthy action and redness are produced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets.

Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Court and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp (as on the "Kalydor") is affixed on each box.

## An Infallible Hair Dye.

## ROWLAND'S MELACOMIA.

The most successful liquid preparation ever known in this or any other country, for dyeing the hair of the head, whiskers, mustachios, and eyebrows, a natural and permanent brown or black, so exactly resembling the natural colour of the hair as to defy detection. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, is free from any unpleasant smell, and can be used by any lady or gentleman with the greatest ease and secrecy. Its effect is so permanent, that neither water nor perspiration will influence it; and it is entirely free from those properties (usual in hair dyes) which give an unnatural red or purple tint to the hair. Price 5s.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Unprincipled individuals, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most spurious compounds under the names of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," "Odonto," &c., some under the implied sanction of royalty; they copy the labels, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real), of the original preparations. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each article.

All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

The genuine articles sold by every respectable Perfumer and Chemist throughout the Kingdom.



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3. HOLLIS, HENRY MARTYN, aged nine years, March 21, 1846; son of Rev. H. Hollis, Long Melford, Suffolk, who has five children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £80 per annum. Second Application.

4. ALLEN, WILLIAM JOHN, aged eleven years, May 10, 1846; son of Rev. John Allen, South Cave, Yorkshire, who has seven children maintained at his expense, and one son in the school. Income not exceeding £90 per annum. Second Application.

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6. BRESE, EDWARD, aged eleven years, April 10, 1846; son of the late Rev. John Breese, of Carmarthen, whose widow has five children maintained at her expense. Income not exceeding £12 per annum. Second Application.

7. PORTER, WILLIAM, aged ten years, June 12, 1846; son of Rev. Thomas Porter, Godalming, Surrey, who has four children maintained at his expense, and one son in the school. Income not exceeding £120 per annum. Second Application.

8. JENNINGS, GEORGE WILLIAM, aged nine years, Nov. 26, 1845; son of Rev. George Jennings, Tadley, Hants, who has six children maintained at his expense, and one son in the school. Income not exceeding £6 per annum. Second Application.

9. MOSES, THOMAS, aged nine years, August 1, 1846; son of Rev. W. Moses, Libanus, Brecon, who has four children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £35 per annum.

10. RIDGE, JOHN, aged ten years, Sept. 26, 1846; son of John Ridge, Beaufort, Brecon, who has four children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £45 per annum.

11. FORWARD, REGINALD, aged ten years, Oct. 16, 1846; son of the late Rev. Giles Forward, of Edington, Warwickshire, whose widow has two children maintained at her expense. Income not exceeding £30 per annum.

12. HAYMES, C. E., aged nine years, Sept. 16, 1846, son of Rev. B. Haymes, Worplesdon, Surrey, who has four children wholly, and two partially, maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £100 per annum. One son in the school.

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\* \* \* The Committee beg to call the attention of ministers and deacons to the fact, that a contribution of Ten Guineas (instead of Twenty, as formerly), made by collection or otherwise, will constitute the Pastor a Life-Governor, with the privilege of voting at each half-yearly election. Many congregations throughout the kingdom can thus afford help to those ministers of their denomination who are struggling with great difficulties, and interest their own pastors more deeply in the future prosperity of the school. The Committee entreat, therefore, a general and early response to this appeal.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

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